

THE TIMES

No 61,999

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 29 1984

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Times past
Philip Howard recounts what Queen Victoria, and others, thought of *The Times*

The chalet girls
Will Fyona French-Leave meet Peter Perfect on the piste at Verbier?

Open all hours
Sunday shopping and the move towards a seven-day society

Bombay duck
Report on the second day's play in the First Test with India

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,600 was shared between seven winners yesterday. Mr Jolyon Hankinson of London; Mr Edward Ambler of Hemel Hempstead, Herts; Mr Brian Hall of Droitwich, Worcestershire; Mr Alfred Danfield of Bristol; Jennifer Jeffs of London; Mr Will Molony of London and Mr John Hopson of Aberdeen. Each receives £285.70p. Portfolio list page 20. How to play, back page Information Service.

Cut-price aid scheme for regions

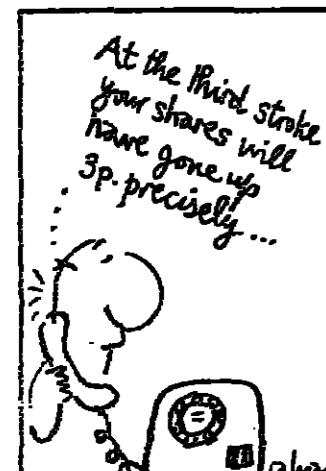
The Government announced cuts in regional aid as part of a new package of measures to concentrate aid on the worst industrial blackspots and limit the money spent on each new job. The Opposition said the scheme was a euphemism for cuts in jobs, factories and regional responsibility. Page 2

Urgent appeal by FitzGerald

Before presiding over next week's Dublin summit, Dr Garret FitzGerald is flying to Paris, Bonn and Rome to urge a solution to the EEC wine problems blocking Spanish and Portuguese entry. Page 8

Defence threat

Proposals put to President Reagan call for a cut in defence spending to reduce the US federal deficit. Page 21



Arafat visit off

Mr Yassir Arafat's visit to Britain is now definitely off. Guarantees over the issue of a visa for the PLO leader were not forthcoming.

Arafat drama, page 6

England toil

England were 190 for eight after the first day of the First Test against India in Bombay. Edmonds was top scorer on 48. Page 26

Leader page 15
Letters: On embryo research, from Professor M. C. Macnaughton, and others; student grants, from Mr Giles Radice, MP, and others

Leading articles: Scargillism; Student grants; Pressures on courts

Features, pages 11, 14
A new kind of unity needed for Britain: Disunity among French Communists; Unity or union in the European Community; Profile of BBC's Michael Grade Books, pages 12, 13

James Fenton reviews Roy Strong; Stuart Evans on Joseph Heller and David Plante. Obituary, page 16

Dr Joshua Bierer, Arvid Yannson, Gas efficiency, pages 17-19 How the gas industry is saving energy; a Special Report Classified, pages 29-33 La crème de la crème; general appointments

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TUC to put out peace feelers to coal board

• The TUC is working towards bringing the National Coal Board and the miners' union together for a new round of talks in the near future.

• A High Court judge told the miners' union that its £2m assets have been traced and that it could not escape "the day of reckoning".

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The TUC was last night setting a path toward bringing together the National Coal Board and the miners' union for fresh negotiations to end the 38-week strike over pit closures.

Senior TUC leaders believe that there could be a basis for the first direct talks between the two sides for a month, although the timing of an approach to the board is sensitive and is unlikely to happen in the immediate future.

Miners' leaders and their left-wing supporters left yesterday's meeting of the TUC General council at Congress House heartened by a display of at least superficial unity behind the National Union of Mineworkers after fears that divisions might be opened at the meeting over calls for a distancing from the strike by some right-wing leaders.

It was suggested that the slowing down in the numbers of strikers returning to work had relieved some pressure on the NUM. However, the next four weeks are seen as critical, with militants arguing that after Christmas they can look forward to power cuts in the spring.

Moderates on the general council will maintain their pressure for the NUM to agree to fresh talks, at which they would be asked to show some flexibility in their policy of outright opposition to pit closures.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, said after

wards: "We are not proposing at the moment to approach the National Coal Board, but we are sounding out in all directions". Some senior TUC figures are thought to favour an approach to the Government, probably through the Department of Energy but miners' leaders are reluctant to agree and recent statements by the Prime Minister have convinced the TUC that it would be fruitless now.

An early meeting between the TUC and the NUM will be held, possibly tomorrow, when

Department of Employment figures released yesterday show that 15.4 million working days were lost in the coal industry between January and October, out of a total 18.8 million days lost nationally through strikes.

There could also be a meeting between Congress House leaders and officials of European trade unions in an attempt to block foreign coal that is arriving in Britain in large quantities.

Reservations of some right-wing union leaders, including Mr John Lyons of the power engineers and Mr Leif Mills of the bank staff union, about the NUM's tactics were voiced at yesterday's meeting, although their criticism received virtually no support.

The TUC did, however, make clear that it would play no direct role in negotiations. A forum for such a meeting could

not be convened.

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• Four demonstrators were arrested outside Congress House yesterday as police tried to remove a large cardboard effigy of Mr Norman Willis with a noose around his neck.

• The slowdown in the number of miners returning to work continued yesterday. The NCB said the number of "new faces" was more than 250, taking the week's total to more than 1,600.

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Dog owners may pay £10 under Government's plan for realistic licence fee

By Hugh Clayton

Dog owners may have to pay as much as £10 for dog licences from 1986, although the fee will not be cut by a halfpenny next year.

The imminent abolition of the 5p coin means that the Government can no longer charge the first imposed more than 100 years ago. It began at 7s 6d and has continued at the same rate under the decimal system. Ministers have decided that 37p is no longer a realistic charge, especially as it now costs more than £3 million a year to collect licence payments that add up to less than £1 million.

"The dog-licensing regime in Great Britain is now absurd", the Government said in a consultative document issued yesterday. It pointed out that during 10 years of reports and recommendations governments had shied away from tackling an issue that arouses furious passions.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary

of State for the Environment, and the owner of a golden labrador called Judy, did not declare an interest. But he did not handle the document either.

He left the Government's cautious announcement of impending change to one of his junior ministers. "Our aim is to promote responsible dog ownership," the dogless Mr William Waldegrave, an Under-Secretary of State at Mr Jenkins' Department, said in a Commons written answer.

The Government's answer to the coming storm of argument from dog-lovers and their opponents is to try to shift almost the whole business of dog-licensing to borough councils in London and district councils elsewhere. If the new system proposed yesterday is adopted, the government will do little except to fix a ceiling for licences and insist that fees should not be collected for working sheepdogs and guide dogs used by blind people.

Strangler 'wanted to spite wife'

The mother of three strangled girls collapsed in the public gallery at Oxford Crown Court yesterday as a policeman described finding their bodies covered in sheets and stacked on top of each other in a coalshed after their father was beaten to death and confessed to killing them.

John Lambert, aged 34, a car worker from Blackbird Leyes, Oxford, denies murdering Tracy, aged six, Hayley, aged four, and Rachel, aged three. The prosecution refused to accept pleas of guilty to manslaughter through diminished responsibility.

The Crown alleged Lambert killed the girls to cause the maximum possible harm to his wife, Susie, after he discovered she was having an affair.

Sgt Colin Gibbons said Lambert told him at the police station: "It's all to do with my wife going with other men." Lambert allegedly said that a social worker visited his home about six weeks earlier and told him his wife wanted to divorce him.

She moved to a battered wives hostel in High Wycombe but he wanted her back. It was then he found letters revealing intimate details of her affair.

"It just kept going round in my mind so I killed them. It was all too much to take, to lose your kids your wife and home," he told the police.

The hearing continues today.

Howard funeral

The funeral of Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, who died on Tuesday at his home, Castle Howard, near York, will take place in the family's private chapel on Saturday. He will be buried in the family mausoleum along with his wife, Lady Cecilia, who died 10 years ago.

Channel 4 spends £5m on Christmas shows

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Channel Four is to spend £30 million on its winter schedules, including £25 million on a mix of drama, light entertainment, and films over Christmas.

The channel said yesterday that its winter highlights include a six-hour drama series, *A Woman of Substance*, which follows the life of a woman from kitchen maid to business tycoon at the turn of the century.

The title role is played by Jenny Seagrove and, in later episodes, Deborah Kerr.

Peter Cushing is seen in a new Sherlock Holmes adventure, *The Marks of Death*, with Sir John Mills as Dr Watson. Tracy Ullman takes the lead.

Wrinkle doctor censured

A doctor who claimed he had developed a treatment to make people look younger was found guilty of serious professional misconduct yesterday for allowing his name to publicize the product.

Dr Alan John Kingdom was admonished by the General Medical Council's professional conduct committee after he admitted allowing his name to

Government asked to lead air fare war

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

In a potentially far-reaching move yesterday, Lord Bethell, chairman of the Freedom of the Skies Campaign, challenged the Government to lead his fight for cheaper European air fares by taking the Brussels commission and other EEC governments to court for contraventions of the Rome Treaty.

He described the Government's much-publicized breakthrough with a £49 London-to-Amsterdam fare earlier this year, as no more than a public relations exercise which the airlines were openly floating by restricting cheap seats far below demand. He had tried to buy the ticket several times lately without success, and had been advised by the airlines to buy a £132 or £156 ticket instead.

Lord Bethell's own action against the EEC in the European Court founded on the ground of his lack of standing in the matter, but the British Government would not suffer that disability, he told a House of Lords committee yesterday.

The Government is unlikely to rise to his challenge, however. It would severely damage relationships with the French, German and other EEC govern-

ments. And the British Government is, in any case, believed to be reasonably satisfied with the progress of its own policies towards liberalization in European air services.

Lord Bethell, who recently dropped his action against Belgium's Sabena airline for alleged overcharging, because it would have cost him £250,000 to continue, accused European governments of restricting and controlling air services against the Treaty of Rome and against consumer interests, resulting in the highest airline fares in the world.

As a result, he said, European airlines had effectively placed their scheduled unrestricted services beyond the reach of the average citizen.

Britain's aviation industry was also losing as the result of EEC policies, Lord Bethell told the committee. "The United Kingdom, after the United States, has the largest and most powerful air transport industry in the free world. But it receives no greater market share in Europe than its competitors, and is allowed to grow no faster than its competitors permit."

	Mileage	Pence per Mile
Transatlantic:		
London-Minneapolis	273	4015
London-Miami	254	4425
London-Washington	255	3658
London-New York	215	3456
London-Los Angeles	309	5456
European Charter:		
London-Athens	2984	4.19
London-Faro	2114	6.15
London-Malaga	3064	5.57
London-Majorca	1656	6.64
European Scheduled:		
London-Brussels	81	211
London-Rome	892	23.87
London-Athens	1492	18.76
London-Frankfurt	400	26.50
London-Madrid	765	24.18
London-Paris	209	32.53
Brussels-Genoa	332	33.13
Amsterdam-Copenhagen (KLM)	393	34.09
One-way fare		
Return fare		
One-way fare		

Drugs hope for sufferers from back pain

Doctors have announced an important advance in the treatment of severe back pain, which is responsible for the loss of up to 19 million working days every year in Britain.

The treatment, involving drugs in tablet form, could be readily available in a year or two if further trials are successful. The discovery comes after two years' research at Manchester University.

The doctors found that most chronic back pain sufferers shared a defect in the spine. When back tissues are damaged a substance called fibrin is deposited. This can be responsible for chronic inflammation and scarring.

As the tissues heal, the fibrin is removed by enzymes and the inflammation gradually disappears.

The Manchester medical team discovered that most of their chronic sufferers were not producing enzymes to clear the ailment and believe that they have found the way to correct this with the new drugs.

Sale of garages blamed on price war

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

University Motors, one of the oldest garage groups in London and the Home Counties, is being sold piecemeal because, according to its chairman, "the cut-price war being waged by all the car makers has made nonsense of some motor-trading".

Mr Michael Bradstock, son of the founder of University Motors, told *The Times*: "Our ability to make a profit is entirely controlled by the level of financial support the manufacturer is prepared to put behind his cars. That is anarchy of the worst kind."

Solicitors fear central control of prosecution

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The 800 prosecuting solicitors of England and Wales have protested to the Home Office over what they regard as serious defects in the Government's proposals for an independent prosecution service, due for second reading debate today.

In particular they are concerned that the new Crown prosecutors, who will take over responsibility for all prosecutions from the police, will not be appointed by Parliament but by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

There is a great danger that the Crown prosecutors therefore, who are meant to be independent and able to respond to local needs, will become just "a limb of central machinery".

A second concern of the solicitors is that the Prosecution of Offences Bill, under which the new service is set up, is "remarkably vague" on the terms and conditions of the staff employment rights for existing prosecutors.

Mr John Goodwin, vice-president of the society, said: "It appears that if a prosecuting solicitor presently employed by a local or police authority refuses to be transferred to a post in the new service, he loses redundancy rights".

The Law Society yesterday welcomed assurances given to it by Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, that the new service will not be "oversized"; would be "cost-conscious" and would delegate work to solicitors and barristers in private practice where that was cost-effective.



Welcome hug: Mrs Christine Dart, aged 30, the Lincoln housewife who was the third heart and lung transplant patient to be operated on at Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, with her daughter, Michelle.

ago, that doctors hope she will be well enough to return home in time for Michelle's third birthday at the end of January.

"Christine is up and about and we are very pleased with her progress," a spokesman said. "Her new heart and lungs are working well."

Attitudes that hinder women on way up

By Patricia Clough

A leading building society organized a training scheme for potential women managers. Two participants entered a room full of male colleagues at a company party, and were booted.

A woman who founded a network of other women in her firm to discuss their problems was told off by her boss, who accused her of being a lesbian. Another woman's training course was greeted with howls by male colleagues: "You'll be like witches around a cauldron."

Such are the attitudes still hampering women who try to make their way in management. A conference was told yesterday, and yet, under the surface, much is changing.

Representatives from 30 companies and organizations attended the conference organized by the Industrial Society and entitled "Develop Your Womanpower". Faced with the discovery that it pays to keep and encourage women in their companies, banks, big oil and chemical companies, building societies, and local authorities sent delegates to collect ideas.

The Industrial Society has set itself the role of catalyst in the process of putting sexual equality into practice.

MPs to see abortion film

A video film showing what happens inside a woman's womb during the abortion of an 11-week foetus is to be shown to MPs and peers at the House of Commons tonight, sponsored by the All-Party Parliamentary Pro-Life Group on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children.

The film, entitled *The Silent Scream*, was made using ultrasound by Dr Bernard Nathanson, who once ran an abortion clinic in New York, but has been an anti-abortion campaigner for five years.

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PARLIAMENT NOVEMBER 28 1984

West Midlands helped • £300 million saved • Bishop's plea on jobless

Regional aid directed at worst problems

INDUSTRY

In giving details of the Government's new two-tier regional policy more closely tied to jobs, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, told the Commons that it was expected that the new policy would cost nearly £300 million a year less than if the present policy had continued.

This would be a considerable lightening of the public expenditure burden of the policy, but even so the Government would still be spending nearly £400 million on regional policy in 1987-88 to improve job prospects in the worst areas.

In his lengthy statement, Mr Lamont indicated that parts of the West Midlands would now be eligible for assistance and provisions excluding service activities from assistance would end.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said the statement signalled the end of effective regional assistance.

Mr Lamont said he had made four orders bringing into force the new regional development grant scheme and the new map of assisted areas. There had been full consultation including consideration of almost 500 submissions which showed considerable support for the Government's proposals as outlined in the white Paper on regional industrial policy published last December.

While the majority supported continuation of regional policy, many were critical of the waste inherent in the present system and considered it possible to make the policy more cost-effective.

He went on: To achieve greater cost-effectiveness we have concluded that the new map should have two tiers instead of three and that the outer tier, which will qualify for automatic grants as well as regional selective assistance, will be restricted to 15 per cent of the working population. This compares with 22 per cent for the present development and special treatment areas.

The outer tier of the map, which will qualify for regional selective assistance, will cover a further 20 per cent of the working population. We have included in the new map several areas, most notably parts of the West Midlands, which have previously been denied regional assistance.

Both tiers will be eligible for support from the European regional development fund.

For the new RDG scheme we have set the rate of capital grant at 15 per cent. In our view the new rate is high enough to ensure that grants are an effective incentive to investment.

Since unemployment is such an important concern today, it is also right that any policy as expensive as regional policy should be tied more closely to job creation.

Too much money has been spent in support of capital intensive projects that create few jobs and do little for the economies of the regions. The cost per job limit will be £10,000. However, we wish to minimise the burdens placed on small firms and this limit will not normally be applied to firms employing fewer than 200.

Secondly we also announced that future firms should be able to receive a job grant as an alternative to capital grant. The job grant will be set at a level of £3,000 for each

new job created. Firms will not have to choose between job grant and capital grant as they will automatically receive whichever is greater.

The most important feature of our policy is that that money will now spent in the areas with the worst problems and that, in terms of new jobs per pound of expenditure, the new policy will be far more effective than the old.

Mr John Smith said it was disgraceful that when unemployment in the regions had never been higher, the Government was making a slashing cut £300m a year in the regional development budget. This was the second major attack on the regions developed by Labour, following the cuts of 1979 & 1982.

The limit of £10,000 per job and the miserly £3,000 on job grants were unrealistic when it cost the Government £6,000 a year for every unemployed person.

He welcomed the inclusion of parts of the West Midlands within the outer tier assistance. But it was a sad state of affairs that the collapse of manufacturing industry and a huge rise in unemployment in the West Midlands was a result of the Government's policies was such that no area now needed assistance in this way.

The Government was determined to slash public spending to levels which would ruin the country.

Mr Lamont said the Government had to tackle the waste in regional policy. The cost per job limit of £10,000 was not niggardly.

Mr Lamont said the Government's new policy had been fully consulted, including consideration of almost 500 submissions which showed considerable support for the Government's proposals as outlined in the white Paper on regional industrial policy published last December.

While the majority supported continuation of regional policy, many were critical of the waste inherent in the present system and considered it possible to make the policy more cost-effective.

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Since unemployment is such an important concern today, it is also right that any policy as expensive as regional policy should be tied more closely to job creation.

Too much money has been spent in support of capital intensive projects that create few jobs and do little for the economies of the regions. The cost per job limit will be £10,000. However, we wish to minimise the burdens placed on small firms and this limit will not normally be applied to firms employing fewer than 200.

Secondly we also announced that future firms should be able to receive a job grant as an alternative to capital grant. The job grant will be set at a level of £3,000 for each

new job created. Firms will not have to choose between job grant and capital grant as they will automatically receive whichever is greater.

The most important feature of our policy is that that money will now spent in the areas with the worst problems and that, in terms of new jobs per pound of expenditure, the new policy will be far more effective than the old.

Mr John Smith said it was disgraceful that when unemployment in the regions had never been higher, the Government was making a slashing cut £300m a year in the regional development budget. This was the second major attack on the regions developed by Labour, following the cuts of 1979 & 1982.

The limit of £10,000 per job and the miserly £3,000 on job grants were unrealistic when it cost the Government £6,000 a year for every unemployed person.

He welcomed the inclusion of parts of the West Midlands within the outer tier assistance. But it was a sad state of affairs that the collapse of manufacturing industry and a huge rise in unemployment in the West Midlands was a result of the Government's policies was such that no area now needed assistance in this way.

The Government was determined to slash public spending to levels which would ruin the country.

Mr Lamont said the Government had to tackle the waste in regional policy. The cost per job limit of £10,000 was not niggardly.

Mr Lamont said the Government's new policy had been fully consulted, including consideration of almost 500 submissions which showed considerable support for the Government's proposals as outlined in the white Paper on regional industrial policy published last December.

While the majority supported continuation of regional policy, many were critical of the waste inherent in the present system and considered it possible to make the policy more cost-effective.

He went on: To achieve greater cost-effectiveness we have concluded that the new map should have two tiers instead of three and that the outer tier, which will qualify for automatic grants as well as regional selective assistance, will be restricted to 15 per cent of the working population. This compares with 22 per cent for the present development and special treatment areas.

The outer tier of the map, which will qualify for regional selective assistance, will cover a further 20 per cent of the working population. We have included in the new map several areas, most notably parts of the West Midlands, which have previously been denied regional assistance.

Both tiers will be eligible for support from the European regional development fund.

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Welcome for Howe's Spanish deal

GIBRALTAR

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign Secretary, and Senator Moran, the Spanish Foreign Minister, will meet to begin negotiations about the future of Gibraltar on the day the border between the British territory and Spain is opened - not later than February 15. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said that when he made a Commons statement setting out the terms of what had been agreed in recent talks. He said that when he and Senator Moran met again they would begin the negotiating process envisaged by the Lisbon Statement of April 10, 1980.

That process (he said) will be aimed at overcoming all the differences between us over Gibraltar and at promoting cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis on economic, cultural, touristic, aviation, military and environmental matters.

The Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan, will course accompany him to London.

The new feature of the agreement, since the Carrington discussions (he said), is that the British Government is to discuss sovereignty of Gibraltar when negotiations begin, after communications are restored.

The Opposition welcomes the commitment and believes it may set up a joint committee for other parts of the world like the Falklands, where it is necessary to link the opening of communications with discussions on sovereignty.

We welcome the fact that Sir Joshua Hassan regards the agreement as honourable and we welcome the view he expresses that the interests of the people of Gibraltar must remain paramount.

Howe said the Foreign Secretary sees the future of the dockyard in the light of the new agreement?

We regard this agreement as removing a serious obstacle to better relations between Britain and democratic Spain and hope that the

agreement as an honourable outcome. I entirely endorse that judgment. I firmly believe that the agreement is in the interests of Gibraltar and its people have always been, and will remain, of central importance to the British Government.

Mr Denis Healey, Opposition chief spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, welcomed the agreement as an important step forward although the concessions made by the Spanish Government, as he understood it, were concessions which Spain would have been obliged to make to raise the moment Spain joined the EEC and which it undertook to make four and a half years ago in the agreement with Lord Carrington.

The new feature of the agreement, since the Carrington discussions (he said), is that the British Government is to discuss sovereignty of Gibraltar when negotiations begin, after communications are restored.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, said that it had been a sensible and well-negotiated settlement which showed that the foundation of the European Community was far more than a trading arrangement. It was a democratic institution and it had always been inconceivable that Spain could have entered with border restrictions in existence.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan C) asked why the date set for negotiations was February 15, 1985 in order to allow visits between Spain and Gibraltar during the festive season.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I would be disposed to principle to agree something that increased the prospects of festivity. But the dates chosen have taken account of the likely length of time necessary to carry through the legislative measures necessary on both sides.

The Opposition sees the future of the dockyard in the light of the new agreement?

We regard this agreement as removing a serious obstacle to better relations between Britain and democratic Spain and hope that the

Government will give powerful support to the accession of Spain to the Community on the date already agreed.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I am grateful for his welcome and endorse the point on which he closed because we join with the official Opposition in looking forward to the early accession of Spain and will continue to give full encouragement to the completion of enlargement negotiations on the date already forecast.

The Lisbon statement had specifically allowed any subject to be decided by either side and it was always foreseen that sovereignty was likely to be raised by Spain. I was wrong to try to draw a parallel between that and the Falkland Islands. They were historically, legally and constitutionally quite different.

Dr David Owen: We have been told there was a social democratic prime minister in Spain which we now have. I am therefore delighted with the agreement and I say to my colleagues, do not go back on what at that time you thought was right but that you did not want to do with Franco.

Nightdress rules

The safety regulations on nightdresses will be revised and updated after consultations with interested parties. Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced in a commons written reply.

The new regulations will be presented for parliamentary approval next spring, he added.

Increased charges not a water tax

ENVIRONMENT

Mr Ian Gow, Minister of Housing and Construction, denied charges from both sides of the Commons that there was to be a water tax. MPs were complaining about the increased water charges consumers would be facing next year.

He said the Government was seeking in the public sector to follow the necessary discipline of getting a proper return on investment and a proper return on investment was adequate for the water industry.

The public expenditure provision for water charges announced in the Chancellor's autumn statement was expected to enable investment to increase by about £80 million or 2 per cent in 1985-86.

This took account of needs

in the water authorities' 1984 corporate plans, including the development of water resources, faster progress with the renewal of sewers and water mains, and further work to restore or maintain the quality of rivers, estuaries and coastal waters.

Mr Gow: We think the cut from £670 million to £400 million is justified and sensible. Mr Gow: We are not right to refer to it as a water tax. (Labour protest)

There is a danger of thinking that

when we are all anxious to keep down inflation and general public are still worried about the basis on which water and sewage charges are introduced.

Mr Denis Penhaligon (Truro, C):

What are the charges going to be in 1986-87?

Mr William O'Brien (Normanton, Lab): Will he take into consider-

ation the hardship created to industry and domestic users because of the suggested 12 per cent increase in water charges?

Mr Gow: The increase in water charges in the next financial year will vary from region to region and from authority to authority.

Average water charges levied by water authorities in the current financial year are £78. If the average charge should rise by 10 per cent next year, the bill would rise from £78 to £85, or from 21 pence to 23 pence a day.

As for hardship, water authority charges are taken into account fully

and the benefit of investment is calculated and some three million households do receive help.

Mr Derek Conway (Shrewsbury and Atcham, C): What steps is he taking to substitute water metering for water charges?</

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

There are makings of a really serious revolt by Conservative MPs over student grants. Already something like a hundred of them have signed a motion of protest that was put on the House of Commons order paper only on Tuesday evening.

Perhaps more significant than mere numbers is the fact that the signatures come from all sections of the party – right and left, wet and dry, old and young. They include four members of the 1922 executive committee, as well as a number of former ministers.

The motion has been couched deliberately in broad terms so as to appeal to those who disapprove of the Government's decision on different grounds. It can call for a review of policy on student grants and fees is designed to win the support of those who criticize ministers for failing to produce a more radical reform, such as a switch from student grants to loans, as well as to those who object simply to parents being asked to dig deeper into their pockets.

But the critical question with any backbench revolt is whether the rebels intend to strike or merely to wound. Some of those who have put their names to this motion intend it to be no more than a warning gesture. They want to tell ministers that they must listen a bit more to their backbenchers.

A good many Conservative MPs, however, seem to be more indignant than that. There are objections both to the substance and to the politics of the Government's plans.

Tory voters move to Alliance

The critics complain that the proposed increases in parental contributions will make it harder for children of middle-class parents to go to university and will infringe the principles to which this Government ought to be attached, of giving the greatest opportunities to the most able and of encouraging more highly educated society. It is argued that it is a retrograde step when the age of majority is eighteen for young people to have to depend upon their parents for their chance of higher education.

To which the Government responds that these economies are necessary to provide more money for the teaching of science, that by international comparison Britain is exceptionally generous in its payments to students, that it is only the most creditworthy groups in society who will suffer, and that anyway most of the publicity has focused on worst cases rather than typical cases.

Yet these worthy exchanges on the merits of the argument are of secondary importance to many Conservative backbenchers. What worries them is that the people who will be hurt by these proposals are most likely to be Conservative voters who might be driven into the arms of the Alliance.

That is a disturbing thought for an MP with a marginal constituency; and one of the penalties for an administration with a very large majority is that many of its backbenchers have seats which are far from natural Conservative strongholds.

Self-preservation produces rebels

It is when considerations of self-preservation arise that politicians tend to rebel in earnest. They are all the more likely to do so when it is the most articulate section of the public whose interests are affected. These are people who know how to write a persuasive letter to their member. Many of them are doing so already.

My impression is that however widespread the public anguish, it will be magnified by the future. But that is not much consolation for the Government.

It would be easier for ministers if the issue could be raised in the Commons only on an Opposition motion. There might then be reluctance on the part of many Conservatives to see themselves serving Labour's purpose.

But the changes require an affirmative order which will have to be placed before the House by the Government. So ministers will be in the position of asking many backbenchers to vote for measures to which they have already publicly declared their opposition, and which offend some of the most sensitive of their constituents.

So this issue is likely to provide a critical test both of the need of the parliamentary party and of the Government's capacity to manage its uncomfortably large majority.

End 'cant' about alcohol and raise drink prices, doctors urge Government

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Alcohol abuse is costing Britain at least £1.6 billion a year, and ministers are talking "cant" in telling doctors to do more when the answers lie in government policy, a conference on alcohol was told.

Speakers called for higher taxes on alcohol and Professor Robert Kendall, Professor of Psychiatry at the Royal Edinburgh Hospital, said the amount consumed was largely determined by government policy on issues including opening hours, the number of outlets for drink and, most important price.

"The most important single act would be for the Government to increase the price of alcohol slowly year by year for a decade," he told the conference in London, organized by the British Medical Association and the Institute of Alcohol Studies.

"It is cant to preach to doctors, telling them to do more, when we can make only marginal differences".

His comments came after Mr John Patten, Under Secretary for Health, told the conference that the Government could take only limited steps to deal with alcohol abuse, and that services had to be developed locally by doctors and others.

Professor Kendall said there was "abundant evidence" that the ill-effects of drink were linked to consumption. Between 1950 and 1976, British annual consumption of pure alcohol per head almost doubled from 5.2 litres to 9.7 litres. Drunkenness convictions had doubled, deaths from liver cirrhosis had risen by 60 per cent and hospital admissions for alcoholism by 2,500 per cent.

Between 1979 and 1982, as the recession began to bite, consumption fell by 11 per cent. It was promptly matched by a 19 per cent drop in first admissions for alcoholism, a 16 per cent fall in drunkenness

convictions and a 4 per cent fall in cirrhosis deaths.

Claims that raising the price would discourage only social drinkers and not alcoholics, whose families might suffer as more of the family income went on drink were "fallacious", he said.

A detailed study in Scotland covering three years when the real price of drink rose showed that heavier and dependent drinkers cut their consumption by at least as much as moderate and light drinkers.

Professor Alan Maynard, Professor of Health Economics at York University, said the social costs of alcohol abuse from sickness absence, unemployment, treatment costs to the NHS, accidents and crime were an absolute minimum of £1.6 billion a year.

Premature deaths from alcohol-related disease and accidents were between 5,000 and 8,000 a year.

Police in kennel watch end forgeries

A scheme to flood Europe with millions of dollars of forged travellers' cheques was smashed from a dog's kennel, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Detectives crouched for days inside the kennel to watch and film a sheet where printing

presses were producing counterfeit Bank of America cheques. Then they burst in and discovered cheques forged to a value of more than \$2m (£1.65).

Three men were jailed for a total of 14 years for being involved in the conspiracy to forge the cheques.

Footballer gets 5-year sentence

Martin O'Shaughnessy, centre forward with the League of Ireland soccer club, Dundalk, was jailed for five years yesterday for his part in a gang's burglary and attack on Prince Don Ferdinando Caracciolo, aged 74, brother of the late King Umberto of Italy.

The prince was detained in hospital for three weeks after being left unconscious in his Dublin home in June last year with fractures to his eye and nose bones, Dublin Circuit Court was told.

O'Shaughnessy, aged 22, from Rialto, Dublin, admitted maliciously wounding the prince and theft.

Guernsey denies jail complaint

Allegations by Mr George Foulkes, Labour MP for Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, that Mr Maurice Kirk, aged 39, a veterinary surgeon serving an eight-month sentence in Guernsey's prison, was being denied the medical attention and access to legal advice he would have received in Britain were denied yesterday in the island's Parliament. Mr Foulkes had recently asked Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, to authorize Mr Kirk's movement to a mainland prison. Mr Kirk, who has been on hunger strike for 34 days, was moved on Monday to the island's hospital where he is taking only liquids.

Challenge to Tory funds

Gwent county council has written to 60 companies in which its £129m pension fund is invested asking them to give shareholders the right to opt out of contributions to the Conservative Party.

Mr Jon Vaughan-Jones, chairman of the Labour-controlled council's finance committee, said: "Directors can give their companies' cash to the Conservative Party and shareholders have no say. Yet trade unions have to hold ballots before they can make political donations." None of the companies has yet agreed to the request.

Dartmoor ponies to be eaten

More than 80 per cent of the ponies and foals disposed of at the Dartmoor autumn sales are destined for human consumption or pet food, it was claimed yesterday.

While their treatment at the annual sales is improving, that of sheep and cattle continues to be a cause of concern, the Dartmoor Livestock Protection Society said in its annual report.

Many cattle coming to market at Exeter were in "a deplorable condition of emaciation," a spokesman said.

Students jailed over NF man

Two students of North London Polytechnic, Steven Tasane and John Lethem, were jailed for 16 days yesterday for their repeated contempt of a High Court order preventing them from barring Mr Patrick Harrington, aged 20, a member of the National Front, from attending lectures at the college.

Mr Justice Drake said that because they had admitted knowingly breaching the order he could sentence them to a "substantial period" of imprisonment. But he would give them one more chance by committing them for only a short period to "give them time for reflection".

So this issue is likely to provide a critical test both of the need of the parliamentary party and of the Government's capacity to manage its uncomfortably large majority.



Park for patriotic fun

By Tony Samstag

Royal tour: The Duchess of Kent, guest of honour at this year's World Travel Market, studying some of the 1,000 exhibits at Olympia, west London, yesterday. The exhibition, open to the public on Saturday and Sunday, is expected to attract 25,000 trade visitors.

Commercial patriotism will be coming to Derbyshire in the form of a 350-acre adventure park, where the best of British Enterprise will be on display.

Britannia Park is to open in May, although it will take another five years to complete, its developers KLF (UK) announced yesterday.

What its developers term the "fancy that factor" will be much to the fore, particularly in pavilions on the theme of British genius.

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Forensic reviews attacked by Clift

By Peter Evans

Dr Alan Clift, the former Home Office forensic scientist, yesterday questioned the validity of further "one-sided" reexamination of his work.

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, says the Home Office examination of Dr Clift's work is continuing. Further records found in a Lancashire laboratory show an additional 80 instances in which he examined evidence.

The new instances came after completion of official scrutiny of about 1,500 cases in which Dr Clift was involved, Mr Brittan said in a Commons written reply.

Of the 1,500 cases, 129 were examined in detail leading to decisions to reopen 16 before the Court of Appeal.

Asked why he thought a reexamination would be one-sided, Dr Clift, said he had not been involved in the reexamination of evidence.

Referring to the 80 new instances, Dr Clift said they were apparently from more than 10 years ago. It was unlikely that the original samples would also be available. "This would make any retrospective examination very unsatisfactory."

The controversy began after the quashing in Scotland of a murder conviction against Jack Preece, convicted on evidence, including testimony, from Dr Clift.

Hotels searched, security boosted in wide hunt for envoy's killers

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

India's police were apparently getting nowhere yesterday in their search for the killers of Mr Percy Norris, the British diplomat assassinated in Bombay on Tuesday.

"Investigations are continuing," said one senior police officer, who declined to be identified, "but there has been no significant progress."

According to another police official, several hotels in the Bombay area were searched after the claim by a Paris-based revolutionary Muslim group that it was responsible. The description of two men lying in wait for Mr Norris's white car – said to be the only Rover in the city – is thought to fit people of Arab appearance.

Investigation teams were sent to railway stations, ports and airports yesterday, according to police, and increased security was evident at Bombay's Wankhede Stadium, where a plainly shaken England eleven lost wickets rapidly and stood at 190 for eight at the close.

There was increased security at other British missions and offices. In Delhi, the High Commissioner, Sir Robert Wade-Gery, is now accompanied by a smartly-dressed armed police bodyguard.

Sir Robert flew to Bombay

Drama as Arafat quits then recants

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

In the sort of theatrical performance in which he excels, Mr Yassir Arafat both resigned the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and then publicly resumed office in Amman yesterday after being physically dragged by supporters onto the stage in front of chanting delegates from the PLO's "parliament in exile".

"I hereby bow to you," Mr Arafat told more than 250 members of the Palestine National Council as it prepared to end its meeting in the Jordanian capital.

It was expected last night that the PNC would provisionally accept the idea of joint Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations for the return of the Israeli-occupied West Bank – although only by giving power to its executive committee to do so, and even then still rejecting UN resolution 242 as a basis for discussion.

Mr Norris, plainly a man of regular habit, would drive down Marine Drive and turn left into Madam Cama Road. As his car slowed to turn left again, around Mahindra Garden, a jogger, noticed two men in their late twenties, both wearing dark blue tracksuits with white piping, step from the garden and pull a gun from a bag.

The newspaper witness, employed by local tabloids, described them as well built, with neatly-cropped hair, and the facial structure common for people of Middle East

• NO IRA LINK: Police ruled out the speculation that the IRA had killed Mr Norris, according to United News of India (AP reports).



Undisputed leader: Mr Arafat addresses the Palestinians' parliament in exile which rejected his resignation.

clearly also the product of his own personal disappointments. But his return to the PNC meeting yesterday had about it an element of stage management that suggested a good deal of planning on the part of both Mr. Arafat and his supporters.

Shalukh Abdul-Hamid al-Sayah, the new PNC speaker, was present at Tuesday night's meeting of the PLO's political committee at which Mr Arafat embarked on some consider-

able self-criticism. The PLO leader said as much yesterday when he addressed the PNC. "I told my brothers at the political committee... why don't you change this donkey?" he said, pointing at his chest. "I insist on my resignation. But this honourable Shalukh (al-Sayah) has told me it is my duty to stay."

In Arabic, the government-controlled press had been predicting that Mr Arafat would submit "a theatrical resignation" and persuade the PNC to reelect him. This appears to be very much what happened in Amman.

Mr Arafat had been warning

the conference delegates that attempts might be made to disrupt their meeting, even going so far as to suggest that a plane-load of explosives might be directed towards the conference chamber.

Yesterday a small bomb exploded outside the PLO office in Amman causing little damage and no serious casualties, which means that either Mr Arafat's enemies are less efficient than he claims, or that his friends wish them to appear so.

For the last 20 years it has been a solid stronghold of the ruling National Party (NP) occupied by Dr P. W. Botha, the former Prime Minister, when he became the new state president, and Parow, an industrial suburb of Cape Town. By-elections are also being held in three provincial council seats in George, Parow, and Pineberg, which is in the western Cape.

All the results will be closely scrutinized, but the contest attracting most attention is in Primrose, a lower income white suburb of modest bungalows.

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Until now the CP has been regarded as a chiefly rural phenomenon, and a victory in Primrose, which would require wiping out a 3,669 majority won by Dr Koornhof in the last general election in 1981, would show its potential appeal to less well off urban voters.

Although it has an unassassable majority in the white House of Assembly, and does not face a general election until 1989, the Government remains inordinately nervous about any evidence of a continuing drift of popular support to more right-wing parties.

The CP contends that the new constitution, which has extended the parliamentary franchise to Indians and mixed blood Coloureds, must inevitably lead to the total dismantling of apartheid.

Mitterrand visit ends on low key

Damascus (Reuters) – The Presidents of France and Syria yesterday expressed hopes for better relations between their countries and increased cooperation in the search for Middle East peace.

But there was no mention at a joint press conference of any peace initiative other than a three-year-old proposal for a wide-based conference under the United Nations, which the United States and Israel have vetoed.

President Mitterrand, winding up a three-day visit, said both sides had benefited from clear explanations.

President Assad apparently shared the view that past differences, notably over Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war, could be resolved, saying the talks had laid the basis for better future cooperation.

Film women get to grips on Auschwitz gypsies

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

A Freiburg court has begun hearing evidence on the gypsies in Nazi Germany in an unusual libel case brought by Frau Leni Riefenstahl, one of Germany's most famous and controversial film-makers.

Frau Riefenstahl, aged 82, was a brilliant and feted director in the Third Reich, whose films such as *Triumph of the Will* were regarded as overt propaganda for the Nazis. She is suing a fellow film director, Frau Nina Gladitz, over her assertion in a recent documentary that Frau Riefenstahl employed gypsies to act in one of her films and then allowed them to be gassed at Auschwitz.

The Gladitz documentary, *Time of Silence and Darkness*, was shown on German television in September 1982, but Frau Riefenstahl took out an injunction forbidding further screenings, and then sued on grounds of "monstrous defamation".

The essence of the case is Frau Gladitz's contention that during the war Frau Riefenstahl made a film *Lowland* based on an opera by Eugen D'Albert which is meant to be set in Spain. As it was impossible to find Spaniards in Germany then, she used gypsies from the Majdanek concentration camp in Austria, promising to help them, but abandoned them to their fate after the film was finished.

Franz Riefenstahl, who has for 40 years fought to clear her name, told the Freiburg court that the Gladitz film was "one big lie". The judge has called on both parties to settle out of court, and the trial has been adjourned until March.

Liquidation campaign by Gadaffi

By Richard Dowden

With the shooting of at least three Libyan exiles abroad this year and the public execution of at least eight opponents of Colonel Gadaffi at home, Amnesty International believes that the Libyan leader has embarked on a new wave of physical liquidation of his enemies.

In a document released to *The Times* yesterday, Amnesty says that there is systematic torture and ill-treatment of prisoners in Libya; that there has been a dramatic increase in the number of offences for which the death penalty can be imposed and that there is executive interference in trials.

Libyans have been urged to kill opponents of the regime since 1979. In 1980, at least 15 exiles were murdered with the backing of the Libyan Government. Earlier this year, two Libyan students were murdered in Athens and a third Libyan shot.

According to the report, prisoners in Libya have been whipped while chained to a wall, beaten on the soles of their feet, burned with cigarettes and threatened with execution.

The human rights organization also expresses concern over the work of the revolutionary courts where normal procedures are said not to apply. Sittings are held in camera,

Afrikaner whites may swing right in city poll

From Michael Hornby-Primrose, Johannesburg

A crucial engagement in the continuing political battle for the soul of South Africa's Afrikaner whites takes place today in a parliamentary by-election in this south-eastern suburb of Johannesburg.

It is one of three such by-elections caused by the departure of sitting government MPs to take up other posts in the new constitutional structure which came into effect in September.

The others are in George, on the south coast, a seat vacated by Mr P. W. Botha, the former Prime Minister, when he became the new state president, and Parow, an industrial suburb of Cape Town. By-elections are also being held in three provincial council seats in George, Parow, and Pineberg, which is in the western Cape.

All the results will be closely scrutinized, but the contest attracting most attention is in Primrose, a lower income white suburb of modest bungalows.

For the last 20 years it has been a solid stronghold of the ruling National Party (NP) occupied by Dr P. W. Botha, the former cabinet minister in charge of black affairs, who has left parliament to become the chairman of the President's Council, an important body.

But it is thought that Primrose could now be within the grasp of the breakaway Conservative Party (CP) of Dr Andries Treurnicht, which is the NP's only opponent in the by-election.

The constituency has about 20,500 white voters, 35 per cent of them English speakers and 65 per cent Afrikaners, mostly factory workers and low-ranking civil servants. These are the whites who feel their jobs to be most threatened by black advancement.

Until now the CP has been regarded as a chiefly rural phenomenon, and a victory in Primrose, which would require wiping out a 3,669 majority won by Dr Koornhof in the last general election in 1981, would show its potential appeal to less well off urban voters.

Although it has an unassassable majority in the white House of Assembly, and does not face a general election until 1989, the Government remains inordinately nervous about any evidence of a continuing drift of popular support to more right-wing parties.

The CP contends that the new constitution, which has extended the parliamentary franchise to Indians and mixed blood Coloureds, must inevitably lead to the total dismantling of apartheid.

Nato factor clinched Rock pact

From Richard Wigg Madrid

The "Nato factor" was being widely given credit here yesterday for Britain having agreed to commit itself to negotiate on the issue of Gibraltar's sovereignty in the Anglo-Spanish declaration on the future of the Rock.

This promise evidently helped the Government of Señor Felipe González to secure a muted response from the right-wing Opposition parties, even though they are now embarked on a broad offensive against the Socialists' Government. Opposition spokesmen conceded yesterday that there were "positive points" for Spain in Tuesday's Brussels declaration.

It was Señor González's decision last month to recommend that Spain remain in Nato which secured the British commitment, it is believed here. Instead of attacking the agreement, the Opposition is now arguing that the Government should move further down the road to full integration in Nato.

Señor González received, however, yesterday a telegram message of alarm from the business community in Ceuta, one of Spain's two trading enclaves in North Africa. The Chamber of Commerce said that full opening of the frontier with Gibraltar meant an economic crisis for Ceuta.

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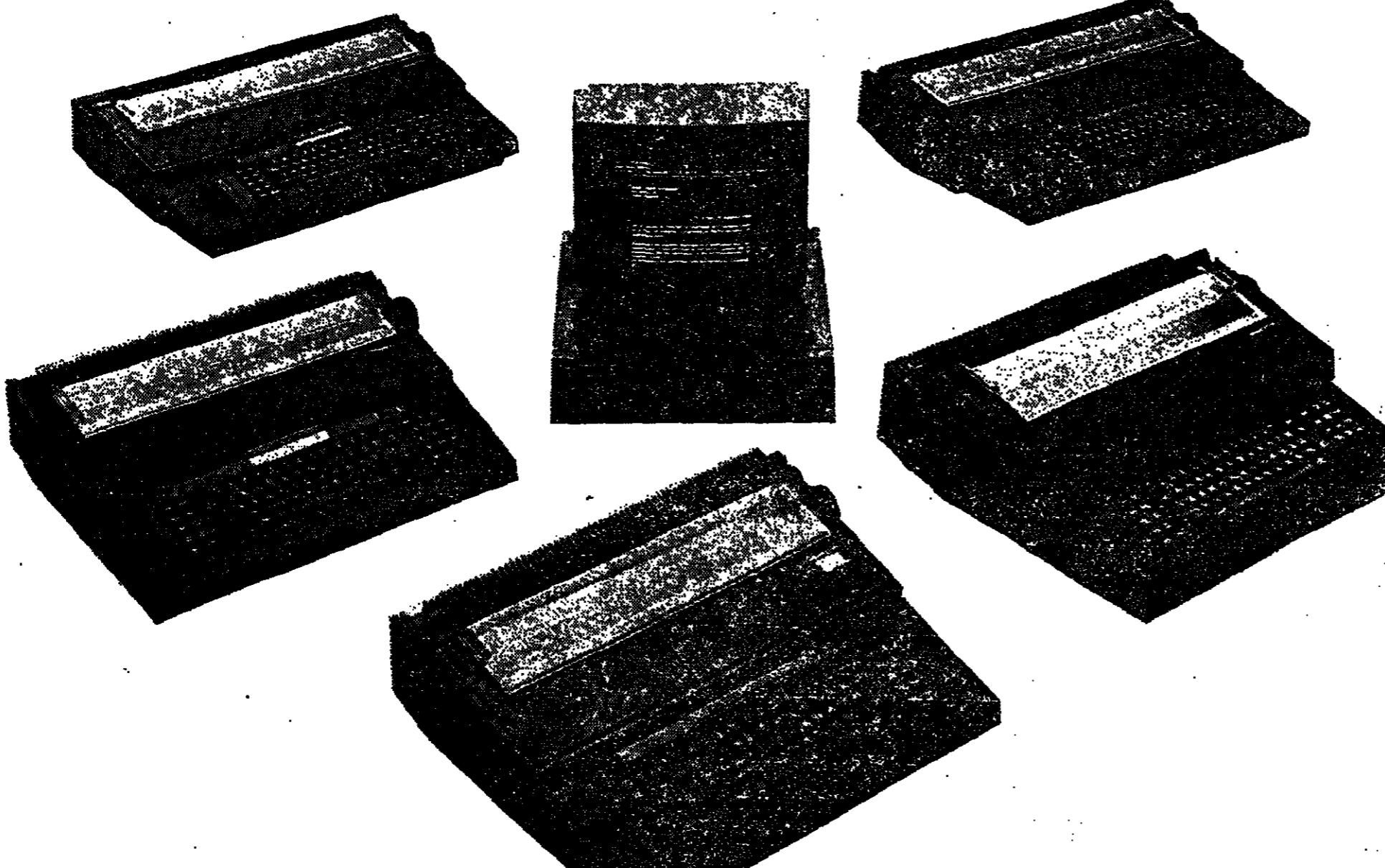
Japanese and American have acknowledged that the Olivetti range of electronic typewriters has set a standard worthy of imitation. Yet none has been able to equal it.

Today the most widely sold electronic typewriter is an Olivetti.

Even the most recent announcements introducing other electronic typewriters have proved that Olivetti chose the best solution from the very start.

Also confirmed is Olivetti's reputation as the leader in office systems.

WHY THE FIRST ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITER KEEPS ON BEING THE BEST.



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ماكينة الماوس

THE STANSTED PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

NOW YOU'VE GOT IT CORNERED DON'T LET IT ESCAPE!



The Secretary of State for Transport, the Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ridley M.P., has announced an early debate on the proposal to develop Stansted as the Third London Airport.

This ministerial decision is welcomed by the North of England Regional Consortium.

During the last three years, the Consortium has opposed Stansted on behalf of all the airport authorities and major local government bodies of all political persuasions of the North of England.

Its voice has been heard at the Stansted Public Inquiry—the third investigation of its kind, following two official rejections of earlier Stansted proposals on environmental grounds.

The Consortium has also pressed vigorously for a full Parliamentary debate on the major national issues inextricably involved with Stansted.

Now that a debate has been announced, the Consortium thanks the M.P.s, local authorities, tourist boards, chambers of commerce, trade unions and the hundreds of individuals who have supported its call for Parliamentary involvement.

What are the major issues in the Stansted debate?

1. DOES BRITAIN NEED STANSTED?

Research by the Consortium shows that 4 out of every 10 international air travellers come from regions outside the South East. Why should so many of them suffer the expense, delay and inconvenience of being forced to travel via the South East? If Stansted goes ahead, by 1995 over 20 million people per year will be subjected to this treatment.

If people who live in the regions were allowed to fly from their own regional airports direct to their international destinations, there would be an immediate lessening of overcrowding in the London airport system. Congestion in the South East is caused, in large measure, by people from the regions who are unwillingly forced to use a South Eastern route. Forcing these regional passengers to another South Eastern airport—Stansted—is a huge and unnecessary cost to the individual and to the nation as a whole.

2. HOW WILL STANSTED AFFECT THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL AIR SERVICES?

Over the last five years, the regional share of international air services has increased from 18% to 22%. This has been mainly charter tourist traffic. But any growth in scheduled services is certain to be halted and reversed by a heavily subsidised Stansted airport in unfair and unnecessary competition with the regional airports. In particular, the regional airports are grievously handicapped by the constant refusal of licences to international airlines wishing to serve the North, which undermines the viability of the entire regional airport system. Furthermore, it adds millions of pounds to the travelling costs of people in the regions—to say nothing of serious inconvenience and deplorable waste of time.

3. WHAT CAN REGIONAL AIRPORTS DO THAT STANSTED CAN'T?

An airport creates jobs and industrial development. Most regions of Britain have unemployment problems—some more than others. But the creation of a £1,000 million airport in the heart of rural Essex can hardly be seen as an answer.

Unfair and inequitable competition will divert still more job opportunities to the South and away from the North—where the burden of unemployment is already grossly disproportionate. An unemployed person in the North takes 2½ times longer to find new work than his or her opposite number in the South. Stansted would certainly make this imbalance even worse.

4. WHERE IS THE ECONOMIC SENSE IN STANSTED?

The development of Stansted would cost £1,000 million in public money—all to duplicate facilities already existing at the regional airports. Does this make economic sense?

Social justice, as well as economic sense, would be far better served by using the regional airports to do the work for which they were created. Let them develop services to make full economic use of the facilities they already have—facilities which have been provided at public expense and with full Governmental approval.

The regional airports are not asking for more money. They do not want a hand-out, but simply the opportunity to fulfil their role, which is to serve the travelling public of the North.

5. WOULD STANSTED SERVE THE NATIONAL INTEREST?

The British Airports Authority argue that the national interest requires Stansted to be developed, in order to prevent a loss of airline passengers to various continental airports. In the view of the Consortium, this argument has no foundation.

Heathrow will remain the hub of Europe's air transport system. Stansted will not compete with Heathrow, nor will it compete with continental airports. The real competition will be between a subsidised Stansted and the regional airports.

6. WHAT ACTION IS NEEDED?

The issue of the third London Airport is one of many inter-related civil aviation problems including the number of air movements to be permitted at Heathrow and the licensing of international services from regional airports.

The rejection—for the third and hopefully the last time—of the costly Stansted proposals would clear the way for a rational and logical approach to these problems. £1,000 million of public money would be saved.

The regional airports—a major national asset—would be used to their full social and economic potential.

This announcement has been presented for the urgent consideration of Parliament by the North of England Regional Consortium, which represents the County Councils of Cheshire, Cleveland, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Greater Manchester, Humberside, Lancashire, Merseyside, Tyne and Wear, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire.

The City Councils of Carlisle, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Sheffield.

The Airport Authorities of Blackpool, Carlisle, Humberside, Leeds/Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Teesside.

If you would like to receive the detailed and quantifiable facts behind this announcement, please write to:

North of England Regional Consortium, PO Box 532,

Town Hall, Manchester M60 2LA.

the case for the
NORTH

North of England Regional Consortium

Reagan resists pressure to find foreign policy position for Kirkpatrick

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan seems resigned to losing the services of Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, his outspoken representative at the United Nations, at the end of this year, despite concerted attempts by conservatives to persuade him to offer her a senior foreign policy post.

In his first newspaper interview since his re-election, President Reagan told the *Washington Times* that he did not see a post available in the White House that would be worthy of her. He made clear, however, that he would make one final attempt to persuade her to stay a while longer in her present post, when he holds a private meeting with her later this week.

Acknowledging that he had already indulged in some arm-twisting to keep her at the UN, the President told the *Washington Times* that he valued Mrs Kirkpatrick's "abilities and her great intelligence too much to just sit there and let her go if there's a way to keep her."

He also said that six Soviet ships laden with arms were on their way to Nicaragua, and stressed that America would not sit idly by and accept the introduction of high-performance Soviet aircraft in Central America.

In the interview, the full transcript of which is to be published today, the President also talks about relations with the Soviet Union, terrorism and tax reform.

His remarks about Mrs Kirkpatrick mean that Administration "moderates" will control foreign policy decisions taking in the crucial months ahead, when the US resumes arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Shortly after his re-election, the President announced that he had asked Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, to stay in their present positions. Mrs Kirkpatrick had been hoping for Mr McFarlane's post.

The President closed off two other options for her by announcing at the same time that he had also asked Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and Mr William Casey, head of the CIA, to stay on.

Although both share Mrs Kirkpatrick's conservative views, Mr Reagan has made clear that Mr Shultz will primarily be responsible for overseeing the arms control talks expected to start early in the new year.

Mr Shultz is to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Geneva on January 7-8 to discuss an agenda for new arms talks. It is understood to have told Mr Reagan he would not stay in the Cabinet if Mrs Kirkpatrick, who is particularly hard-line on Central America, were to be appointed National Security Adviser.

Mrs Kirkpatrick, the only Democrat in the Reagan Cabinet, has indicated that they would like to move to new jobs.

Man in the news

Dole buries the hatchet

From Bailey Morris

Mr Robert Dole of Kansas, the new Senate majority leader, has undergone a rapid transformation since the 1970s when his negative style of campaigning earned him the title of Republican hatchet man.

As President Ford's vice-presidential running mate in 1976, Mr Dole criss-crossed the country making controversial speeches which may have cost Republicans the Presidency, in the opinions of party veterans.

From the ashes of that campaign emerged a man who gained widespread respect as a skilled negotiator in the Senate and a brilliant chairman of the powerful finance committee. It was he who steered President Reagan's 1981 tax cut through Congress and a year later modified it with a tax increase which required all his powers of persuasion to convince the President and reluctant members of Congress.

Mr Dole saluted the 1982 tax increase as a reform measure rather than a rejecting

Mr Dole's well-known sense of humour has mellowed since the 1970s but often emerges in debate on the Senate floor where his wit can still be biting. In 1982, while expressing doubts about the "unyielding" philosophy behind Mr Reagan's economic policies, he told his colleagues he had both good and bad news for them. "The good news is that a bus full of supply-siders (tax-cutters) went off a cliff. The bad news is that two seats were empty."

As chairman of the finance committee, Mr Dole has walked a fine line between his loyalty to the Reagan Administration and his own political ambitions. He has made no secret of his intention to run for the Presidency in 1988.

The senator's career is deeply rooted in Kansas. After service in the Second World War in which he received severe wounds which left him with a nearly useless right arm, he was elected to the Kansas State House. Later, he served as county attorney, and a member of the House of Representatives before election to the Senate.

Kasparov fights back but draw is agreed

Moscow (AP) - World chess champion Anatoly Karpov, leading 5-0 in his title defence, played to a draw against Gary Kasparov yesterday in the twenty-eighth game of their contest.

The game opened with Petrov's Defence and Kasparov playing white and aggressively. But the players agreed to a draw after the challenger's twenty-fifth move. Competition is due to resume tomorrow unless a time out is requested.

Twenty-eighth game

White Karpov, Black Karpov

1 P-K4 P-K4 2 N-KB3 N-KB3

3 R-B1 P-Q3 4 K-N3 K-NP

5 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 K-N1 K-N2

7 Q-Q2 P-B5 8 K-N1 K-N2

9 P-B4 P-B4 10 P-Q5 P-Q5

11 Q-N3 P-Q5 12 K-N1 K-N2

13 P-Q4 P-Q4 14 K-N1 K-N2

15 P-Q3 P-Q3 16 K-N1 K-N2

17 Q-R1 P-K2 18 K-N1 K-N2

19 P-Q4 P-Q4 20 K-N1 K-N2

21 P-Q3 P-Q3 22 Q-Q4 Q-Q4

23 P-Q2 P-Q2 24 B-B2 P-NP

25 P-B4 Draw agreed

SALONIKI: Sweden held



Former CIA employee held on spy charges

Mr Kari Koehler being led away by Federal Bureau of Investigation officers in New York after his arrest on charges of spying for Czechoslovakia.

In Bonn, the parliamentary spokesman on inter-German affairs for Chancellor Kohl's coalition parties called on the Government to investigate the incident. He said East Germany must make sure its border police conform to international norms when questioning or searching travellers.

Berlin (Reuter) - The strip-search of an ailing West German woman of 64 in East Berlin yesterday brought demands for an explanation from the West Berlin authorities.

The woman was returning from visiting relatives last Wednesday via Berlin's Wallendorfer Chaussee crossing point when East German border guards led her away, interrogated her and ordered her to strip naked, the City Senate spokesman said.

In Bonn, the parliamentary spokesman on inter-German affairs for Chancellor Kohl's coalition parties called on the Government to investigate the incident. He said East Germany must make sure its border police conform to international norms when questioning or searching travellers.



All in favour: Soviet deputies voting unanimously at the closing session of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow yesterday.

Kremlin hints at hard line for Geneva

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, met in January in Geneva to reopen East-West arms talks.

The increase to more than 19 billion roubles (about £20 billion), approved by the Supreme Soviet at its second and final day of debate yesterday, underlined the fact that the Soviet Union had been forced back to the negotiating table by the knowledge that further efforts to match American military expenditure could only be at the expense of the consumer sector.

"Our position remains unchanged. We trust deeds alone," Mr Gromyko said. "Mr Zamyatin confirmed that Moscow was not setting preconditions, but added: "Almost every week America deploys one new missile in Europe. Negotiations in such conditions would simply give rise to an illusion of security."

● STOCKHOLM: Delegates to the 35-nation Stockholm peace conference, deadlocked since it opened in January, were yesterday cautiously predicting a breakthrough which could see East and West actually discussing European disarmament next week (Christopher Mosey writes).

Thanks largely to behind-the-scenes talks, it is hoped that disagreements over procedural matters have finally been overcome.

FitzGerald's urgent mission

From Ian Murray, Brussels

As three long days of negotiations about Spanish and Portuguese entry to the EEC founded in the huge Community wine lake last night, Dr Garret FitzGerald set off to tour the three capitals which continue to raise formidable obstacles to enlargement.

The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, who presides at next week's European summit in Dublin, decided to make an urgent personal appeal to Paris, Bonn and Rome when it became clear that foreign ministers meeting here were making no progress on the remaining difficult dossiers.

One official said: "There has been movement in the negotiations and it has all been backwards." The argument has centred on wine, with Italy bent on regaining by force territory lost in the east after the Second World War.

The Opposition Social Democrats used the debate to launch a sharp attack on the Government's handling of *Ostpolitik*.

Last weekend, the Chancellor emphasized that West Germany was committed by treaty not to raise territorial claims, and said there was not "the faintest spirit of revanchism" in West Germany.

Dr FitzGerald has been anxious not to have the summit dominated by the enlargement question. He particularly wants to avoid making the heads of government crawl through detailed texts on specialist subjects in the search for way out of the deadlock. He therefore decided on his last-minute dash round the capitals to see if he could find enough political will to force through technical settlement.

Agreement on enlargement before the end of the year is essential for Spain and Portugal to be sure of being in the Community from the start of 1986. If that target date slips, there will be a real problem to find enough money to run the Community, while Spain may show its displeasure at the delay by voting to leave Nato.

The prize for Dr FitzGerald if he succeeds is that he will be able to host a summit in which the leaders can plan the future of the Community. If he fails, he could take the blame for plunging the EEC into crisis.

Hong Kong likely to accept deal

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Hong Kong people are expected to give a qualified "Yes" to the Anglo-Chinese agreement on the colony's future, in the official Assessment Report on their reactions which was being published today.

It is the most, and the least, that an anxious Government can hope for as it prepares for debates in the Commons and Lords during the next 10 days, followed by an official signing ceremony attended by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Peking before Christmas.

More than 2,700 opinions were made known to the special assessment office in the six weeks after the publication of the draft agreement in September.

The choice of an assessment of local opinion, rather than a straight referendum, has remained controversial.

But a separate report today by two independent monitors, one of them Sir Patrick Nairne, Master of St Catherine's College, Oxford, is expected to affirm that the assessment process has been fairly conducted.

In a statement last night, the unofficial members of the executive and legislative councils (Umelco) called for Hong Kong people to have a hand in the drafting of the territory's new basic law under Chinese rule and for representatives to sit in on the Anglo-Chinese liaison group which is to oversee the transfer of power.

The group, which leaves for Britain tomorrow, listed a number of concerns which it hopes to raise in Whitehall, including human rights, the stationing of Chinese troops in Hong Kong and the acceptability of the new passport after 1997.

Overnight, six bombs exploded in different parts of the city, one near the Moneda

Sanguinetti will not alter Falklands flights rules

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Uruguay's civilian president-elect, Señor Julio Sanguinetti, supports Argentina's claim to the Falklands Islands, but he is unlikely to change the policy which allows British aircraft en route from Ascension to land in Uruguay in emergency.

In an interview less than 24 hours after he won a surprisingly easy victory in his country's first election in 13 years, Señor Sanguinetti outlined some of his policies and political beliefs to half a dozen foreign journalists in his Montevideo apartment.

Asked if his government, which is scheduled to take office on March 1, would allow British aircraft to refuel in Uruguay, Señor Sanguinetti said: "We see no reason to alter the current policy, though naturally emergency landings will still be permitted. Our position is very clear on this issue. We believe in Argentina's rights to the Malvinas, but we have always criticized their use of force to recover the islands."

It had been hoped that the first civilian government since 1973 might allow British aircraft to refuel in Uruguay. The prime minister, however, has been unable to do so because of a dispute between the two countries over the ownership of the islands.

He said Uruguay would continue to negotiate its \$US 4.65 million foreign debt under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund.

Palace, but no casualties were reported.

Earlier on Tuesday opposition leaders met in the main square and tried to sing the national anthem and shout slogans against the Government. They too were rapidly dispersed by the police.

Activity in the city was virtually normal. The universities were the only places where a few dissident protesters took place, which were quickly stopped by the police.

Overnight, six bombs exploded in different parts of the city, one near the Moneda

US targets \$280m aid for Afghan insurgents

Washington (NYT) - The United States has earmarked \$280m in covert military aid for the Afghan insurgents this fiscal year, more than doubling the aid in the fiscal year that ended October 1.

This will bring the total US aid to \$625m since Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan in December 1979.

State Department and CIA officials say the rebels are well supplied, but their intelligence sources assert that 15 to 40 per cent of the arms is being skimmed off by Pakistanis and Afghan exiles and that many of the arms that do get through are old and ineffective.

Freed hostages fly out

Addis Ababa (AFP) - The Somali Boeing 707 airliner forced down by hijacked at Addis Ababa airport on Saturday took off for the Somali capital of Mogadishu yesterday with 119 of the original 130 passengers on board.

The three hijackers, renegade Somalis army officers, and four others who joined them later, have been granted political asylum by the Ethiopian Government.

Rebels release Westerners

Addis Ababa (AP) - Three Westerners held captive by Tigrean rebels since October 19 were freed after being given "a tour of drought-affected areas", Western diplomats said.

Mr Robert John, aged 35, a Briton, his Finnish-born wife, Eva Marya, aged 30, and an Australian psychiatrist, Mr Michael Phillips, aged 29, were released at the Sudanese border town of Kassala.

'Spaghetti coup' rejected

Rome (AP, Reuter) - An appeals court here overruled the convictions of 46 right-wing extremists who allegedly planned a 1970 coup but called it off because of rain.

In the trial, the purported attempt, dubbed the "spaghetti coup", had been linked to Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, a former Mussolini aide, who died in Spain before the trial began. Several others died before and after the trial.

Insanity verdict

Los Angeles (Reuter) - Michael Miller, 21-year-old son of President Reagan's personal lawyer, was committed to a state psychiatric hospital for life yesterday after being found insane when he murdered his mother. He was acquitted of a rape charge.

Panama protest

Panama City (Reuter) - More than 20,000 people marched through the streets here to protest against corruption and new tax measures aimed at reducing a spiralling budget deficit. The Government promised to set up a watchdog committee on spending.

Out of custody

Johannesburg - Miss Kate Philip, president of the National Union of South African Students, arrested with other union leaders two weeks ago, has been freed from security police detention.

Le Monde back

Paris (Reuter) - The influential French daily *Le Monde* appeared again yesterday after the suspension of a two-day strike by loaders and administrative staff over pay cuts.

Meanwhile, for the first time, the Government has threatened the foreign press by withdrawing their credentials.

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Mr P. Premier created a gap to take a independent. However, the ruling is still far to be

SPECTRUM

Will BBC1 make the grade?

The Times Profile: Michael Grade

The programming philosophy of Michael Grade, the "outsider" brought in to restyle BBC 1, will be revealed for the first time next Wednesday when he announces the channel's Christmas line-up.

The way he schedules the programmes inherited from Alan Hart, the corporation man abruptly chopped to make way for the charming and volatile figure from outside, will give the first clues to the undoubted changes which are about to take place on BBC 1.

All Grade can do now is to shuffle the cards he has been left, but he knows that his friends and critics alike, both inside and outside the corporation, will be watching every move he makes. What he does will give the first hint of the major programme changes which will not be seen until next year.

It will work if Grade's luck holds. Apart from his period in the limbo of independent television production in Los Angeles, Grade has been followed by success since the day, at the age of 17, when his father, the agent Leslie Grade, brother of Lew, persuaded Hugh Cudlipp to employ him as a trained journalist at the *Daily Mirror*.

Grade, now 41, in his usual winning way, is the first to tell this story against himself. Despite this inauspicious start, he went on to become a respected sports columnist, before leaving for the traditional family pastures of theatrical agency work.

At the age of 30, he joined London Weekend Television as head of light entertainment and became director of programmes three years later. The world looked at the big cigar, copied from his uncle Lew, and saw an out-and-out pop television figure.

'He was flattered to be offered the job. He hated Los Angeles'

ure, more at home with the showbiz characters he had once represented as an agent, such as Larry Grayson, than the heavyweights of the television establishment.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Grade learnt from his father the rules followed by the leading families of the entertainment business. Leslie was well placed to know them - his clients included Billy Cotton the bandleader, whose son Bill rose to the throne of managing director of BBC TV this year in a palace coup.

It was Cotton junior who read the address at Leslie Grade's funeral, and eventually gave Michael Grade the job of Controller of BBC 1.

Hard work, loyalty, the ability to mix with those outside one's normal social groups, and an eye for the main chance always served a good theatrical agent well, and Grade has lost none of these characteristics.

He can still - genuinely - profess a fondness for opera, and support the importance of network current affairs programmes, one of the departments which suspected his arrival most. But at heart he is an entertainer, and that quality, more than any other, has attracted him to the BBC in its present dire straits.

At London Weekend he is still best remembered for the monumental row with Dennis Potter and Kenneth Trodder over



Michael Grade: Launching a salvage operation at BBC1

gauge in which the verbosity of a statement is always in inverse proportion to its real content.

At his Los Angeles home, the day after his appointment was announced, he said: "It is going to be a battle to surpass the standards of excellence for which the BBC stands and to try to provide the best programme across an extraordinary wide range of interests."

Would he go downmarket? "Ratings are very important but they are not the most important thing. It would be very, very easy to go in and push the ratings up virtually overnight by going down-market but you just would not do that."

Like all good BBC-speak, it may not mean much, but it sounds nice. Since arriving at Television Centre in September, Grade has scored some personal successes. A naturally likable man, he has defused the opposition of those who saw him as the first piece in a domino movement to topple the BBC into out-and-out down-market programmes.

Yet he still needs to pull something special out of the hat. Last week the BBC's ratings tumbled around the crucial 40 per cent share of the national audience. The figure has a gloomy familiarity to the corporation's strategists, who are now working on the case for a new licence fee.

At the same time, he announced the dropping of the Miss Great Britain contest, which he found "close to offensive", and two sports series, *International Superstars* and *The World's Strongest Man*. They were all, Grade said, contests which had become anachronisms.

Was this the man who tried to lob off a whole nation with Bruce Forsyth for most of Saturday night? Apparently the atmosphere at Television Centre works wonders on the central nervous system of the most diehard popular television executive.

But Grade has always had an instinctive feel for BBCspeak, the corporation's internal lan-

guage controllers can become much more closely involved in production.

Those who have watched Grade at Television Centre already detect a growing impatience at his inability directly to influence programme plans, one reason why Cotton would desperately like to make him overall controller of both BBC 1 and BBC 2.

Before that, however, Cotton must find a satisfactory new role for Brian Wenhams who now holds the apparently conflicting job of director of programmes.

A position might be the managing directorship of BBC External Services, but last week's foreign aid cuts make it even more unlikely that Wenhams would see that as an acceptable move. Another might be the creation of a new job - deputy director general.

If Cotton wins the internal political battle, a way will be found, Huw Wheldon, the BBC's former managing director of television, is once said to have remarked that the BBC's management reorganizations resembled musical chairs, with the crucial difference that, every time the music stopped, a chair was added, instead of being taken away.

According to one ITV executive who worked with him, Grade has one unique advantage at the BBC: "He's no threat to anybody. He might just take over from Cotton when he retires in three or four years' time, but Michael is no future director general. That means the staff like and trust him, because they know that in a few years he'll push off somewhere else."

Why does Grade's eventual departure seem inevitable to those who know him? It would take a real revolution at Broadcasting House to enable someone of his background - a series of private schools followed, at the age of 17, by the university life of corridors of the *Daily Mirror* - finally to penetrate the director general's office.

moreover... Miles Kington

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easy reach of the UK, Eire and Iceland, has been under the direct control of the Government. Although it has had a mixed trading history, we feel that its potential is enormous.

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contained in Northern Ireland are valued at £5bn. This is a conservative estimate, so we reckon that shareholders will be able to make a quick killing by flogging off their shares within six months - or as we say in the trade, make your contribution to Britain's prosperity.

The shares themselves will go on sale in January. There will be a full 98-page prospectus, a shortened eight-page version for people who can't understand big words, and a small two-page version for people who can't understand short words.

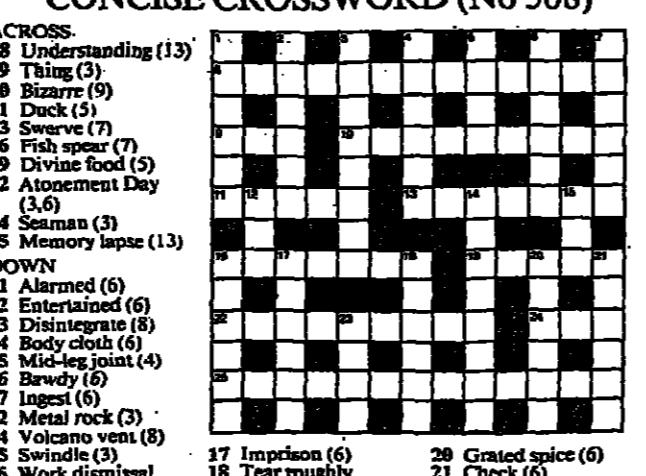
We also have to say in small print that there is a 10% fee. The Lancia Party may renounce the place. Now we've said it, you can ignore it.

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You've probably noticed that there are fifteen words in that example, but that's the Irish for you. No, only kidding. The winner of the contest will receive 1,000 shares. Millions of shares, if we can't get rid of them any other way.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 508)



ACROSS
1 Understanding (13)
2 Thing (3)
3 Bizarre (9)
4 Duck (5)
12 Sweetie (7)
13 French (7)
14 Divine food (5)
22 Atonement Day (3)
24 Seaman (3)
25 Memory lapse (13)
DOWN
1 Alarmed (6)
2 Entertained (6)
3 Disintegrate (8)
4 Body cloth (6)
5 Head-leg joint (4)
6 Brisk (6)
7 Ingest (5)
12 Metal rock (3)
14 Volcano vent (8)
15 Swindle (3)
16 Work dismissal (3,3)
17 Impression (6)
18 Tear roughly (3,3)
20 Grated spice (6)
21 Check (6)
23 Article (4)
SOLUTION TO NO 507
ACROSS: 1 Bodging 4 Bisect 7 Mock 8 Objector 9 Plectrum 13 Den
16 Clement Atlee 17 Tie 19 Dislodge 24 Plethora 25 Envy 26 Brandy
27 Tureen
DOWN: 1 Bomb 2 Decollete 3 Groat 4 Bijou 5 Sick 6 Crone 10 Creed
11 Ratios 12 Matto 13 Diligence 14 Need 15 Scut 18 Idler 20 Ivory
21 Least 22 Stun 23 Hymn

AN ENTERTAINING SUCCESS STORY

1943: March 8, born, son of theatrical agent Leslie Grade. Educated at private schools in London.

1950: Joins *Daily Mirror* as trainee journalist, becoming sports columnist 1954-66.

1956: Joins the Grade Organization as a theatrical agent, forming his own company, London Management Representation, three years later.

1973: Resigns as joint managing director of his agency to become deputy controller of entertainment with London Weekend Television.

1977: Appointed London Weekend director of programmes and joins the company board.

1981: First marriage dissolved, joins London Weekend to join Embassy Television in Los Angeles.

1982: Marries Sarah Lawson, daughter of Baron Burnham.

1983: Leaves Embassy to run his own production company.

1984: Old friend Bill Cotton invites him to become Controller BBC 1.

Wenhams - Royal Masonic School, Bushey, St John's College, Oxford, and still only 47 - must continue to look a long-term favourite for the top job.

ITV believes he has two immediate chances to restore the viewing balance - the introduction of a new soap opera next year, and the use, as often as possible, of Terry Wogan. The soap, *Eastenders*, is being made at Elstree, ironically in the old studios of ATV, once owned by his uncle Lew.

It should have started in January, but "production difficulties" have now delayed it to February or even March. Grade recently said the programme

would go out twice a week, at 7.30pm on Mondays and Wednesdays - in other words, opposite *Coronation Street*, ITV's most popular programme.

"He was making a dry joke," one BBC executive remarked later. The timing and popularity of the series will determine much of BBC 1's overall audience success next year.

As for Wogan, ITV has learned to live with the fact that he is one of the BBC's few assets. It can afford to. In New York ITV had a clean sweep of the international Emmies, while the BBC failed to win a nomination. ITV has picked up two Prix Italia this year, in the same arena the BBC picked up nothing.

One ITV figure said: "It's much too early to pass judgement on Michael. The real test is next autumn - by this time next year things need to be different at Television Centre. But he has his work cut out. In the end, you are as good as your heads of department, and one of the real problems at the BBC is that it is very short of good heads of department. That's why the staff like and trust him, because they know that in a few years he'll push off somewhere else."

Why does Grade's eventual departure seem inevitable to those who know him? It would take a real revolution at Broadcasting House to enable someone of his background - a series of private schools followed, at the age of 17, by the university life of corridors of the *Daily Mirror* - finally to penetrate the director general's office.

Share Offer - The six counties

contained in Northern Ireland are valued at £5bn. This is a conservative estimate, so we reckon that shareholders will be able to make a quick killing by flogging off their shares within six months - or as we say in the trade, make your contribution to Britain's prosperity.

The shares themselves will go on sale in January. There will be a full 98-page prospectus, a shortened eight-page version for people who can't understand big words, and a small two-page version for people who can't understand short words.

We also have to say in small print that there is a 10% fee. The Lancia Party may renounce the place. Now we've said it, you can ignore it.

Green and Pleasant Land - Among the assets you will control are the Belfast Opera House, the Giant's Causeway and a fine whiskey distillery.

Special Chance - Kinevane and Bonsai (the Stockbroker-Royal) has been empowered to make a one-off Christmas offer to regular readers. Just say in not more than twelve words why you think the Government is taking this action. For instance, you might say: "I think the Government is taking this action in order to swell their own coffers and get rid of a particularly knotty situation."

You've probably noticed that there are fifteen words in that example, but that's the Irish for you. No, only kidding. The winner of the contest will receive 1,000 shares. Millions of shares, if we can't get rid of them any other way.



Under threat: One of Yellowstone's 200 bears

Grizzly truth about mixing with bears

The searchers soon saw what had happened. The young woman, backpacking alone in a remote part of Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, had been dragged from her tent in the night and partly consumed by the grizzly bear.

Part of the problem is the bear's image: the teddy bear and cartoon characters such as Yogi Bear, have made them seem cuddly and agreeable, or clownish, especially to town-dwelling visitors.

For nearly a century, bears were almost an entertainment in the park. Crowds gathered to see grizzlies feeding at rubbish dumps, and visitors made the black bear a beggar by constant roadside feeding. Two black bears had to be destroyed every month because of complications caused by food and junk they were fed by visitors, so park authorities closed the dumps.

Some naturalists warned that bears would have difficulty adjusting to life without the dumps and titbits, that there would still have to be some controlled feeding. Indeed, bears have continued to hunt in populated areas, forcing the authorities to sedate trouble-some bears with drugged darts and haul them into the back-country.

"We have tried to raise people's fear level. We do not want to scare them, but we want to make visitors aware that this is a place of wild animals," says Mr Hobbs.

Those who hike and camp in bear country are warned to follow strict rules; to travel in groups, to wear bells and to talk, so that bears will hear them and move away. Grizzlies are particularly dangerous when surprised.

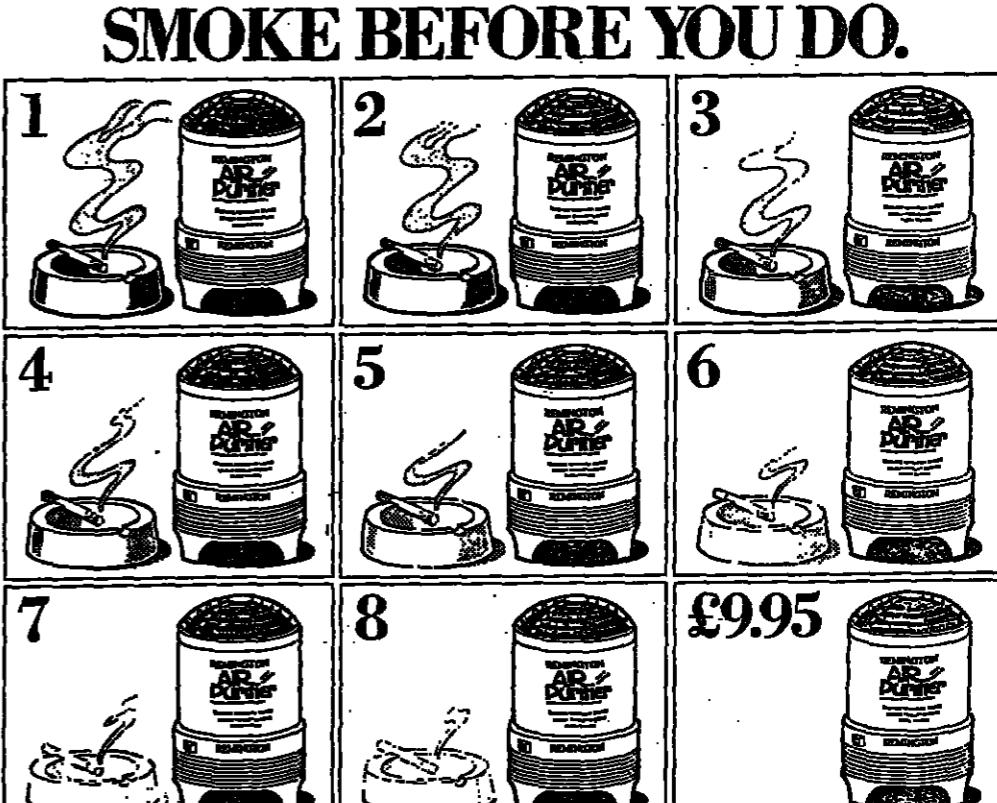
Bears have an acute sense of smell and will investigate anything that arouses their curiosity. Campers are warned to keep food out of tents, not to sleep in the clothes they wear while cooking, to store food by suspending it from a tree trunk at least 10 feet above ground. Women are warned to avoid using cosmetics and to stay out of bear country when menstruating.

Mr Hobbs thinks there has been more grizzly activity and sightings this year because the failure of the high county pine-nut crop drove bears to the lowlands, where damp weather encouraged a longer season for the vegetation bears love.

Most people who travel through bear country feel, like the rangers, that the risks are acceptable, part of the adventure in exploring a remarkable tract of mountain wilderness. Meanwhile, the grizzlies are going underground - sleeping in their winter dens until spring.

Trevor Fishlock

THE REMINGTON API100. IT BREATHES IN SMELLS AND SMOKE BEFORE YOU DO.



With its unique "Scrub-Aire" filter, the Remington Air Purifier quietly and efficiently clears smoke, dust and odours. Leaving a room fresher and cleaner, for up to three months with each filter.

And it's made even more appealing by our special Free Filter offer. Available only at Boots Cookshop or larger branches of Boots.

COOKSHOP

BOOKS I

Coloured spectacles

Dotted around the museums and palaces of Europe you will find curious paintings or engravings in which some king or prince is shown riding a ceremonial chariot, drawn perhaps by exotic beasts, and accompanied by allegorical figures. Perhaps a winged personage stands behind the ruler, forever holding a crown above his head. Perhaps there is a great procession featuring captives and celebrating knights. Perhaps there are elephants.

If there are elephants, it is likely that the ideas behind this triumphal procession have come from a reconstruction by the painter Mantegna, called *The Triumphs of Caesar*. This influential work, which tried to show the late fifteenth-century world what a Roman triumph would have been like, was copied all over Europe by the great courts of the days. Whenever a royal occasion demanded a ceremonial entry into a city, people looked back to the example of antiquity to see how these things should be properly done.

And one of the greatest demands upon the kings of the period was that of magnificence. Kings were supposed to be magnificent. They were supposed to make grand, extravagant gestures. They were supposed to keep up with the standard set by their ancestors, whom three houses of Europe could supposedly trace back to Brutus of Troy.

There were obviously many other demands on the king. When Henry VIII appeared on ceremonial occasions it was in the role of the flower of chivalry. The passion for tournaments, as Roy Strong points out, grew stronger at just the moment when the arts of chivalry were beginning to be outdated on the battlefields. Still, for a while the kings were the embodiment of chivalric honour, as well as of virtue. And the festivals which they held were designed in part to remind the kings of their duties – in part to celebrate their power.

Art and Power looks at the form and meaning of these celebrations. It tells you what the sources were for those allegorical representations which look so weird and inconsequential now. Some of the pictures associated with the triumphs of kings have the same strangeness, even the same architecture, as a painting by de Chirico. The difference is that whereas the surrealists offer no key, the learned courtier could easily unravel the multiplied meanings of the emblems

notes. As a point of departure, we are told that Charles and his queen ruled "over the most brilliant and civilized court in Europe during the third decade of the 17th century until the mirage of peace and power they created vanished into a disastrous civil war. England, which had been on the fringes of Renaissance culture since the Reformation, suddenly became the focal point for everything of any importance that was happening in Europe in the arts." The point of view from which these sentences are written is peculiar. The "mirage of peace and power" is obviously the mirage within the court, not beyond its confines. The idea that England throughout the reign of Elizabeth and James had been on the fringes of, say, the art of poetry and drama, but now became the focal point for these arts – because Jonson was collaborating with Inigo Jones on his masques – is this supposed to be a serious idea? The sort of idea that would appeal to the historian of two stools when trying to redeem a useful cliché.

Dr Strong writes of amazing, almost unbelievable, brilliant, spectacular, famous, celebrated and staggering events in a tone of voice that does rather too often remind us of Alan Whicker. One can see his problem if he is writing about spectacles, some moments are bound to be spectacular. But not, perhaps, as many as he thinks. He appears to have been infected with hyperbole by the source-material he has been handling.

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BOOKS II

Down Under
in Limey
and Oz eyes

Linda Christmas

THE DICTIONARY OF
AUSTRALIAN
QUOTATIONS
Edited by Stephen Murray-Smith
Heinemann, £3.50

The Australians have such a graphic way with the spoken word that compilations of colloquialisms and studies of slang have for long occupied academics, while the less colourful task of serious dictionary-making has waited in line. Thus the invaluable *Macquarie Dictionary* is a mere two years old, and only now do we welcome the first *Dictionary of Australian Quotations*.

Stephen Murray-Smith's volume is, as the price suggests, a handsome publication. It offers 4,000 entries covering what Australians, whether they be Aborigines, advertising copy-writers, or academics, poets or politicians, have had to say over 200 years, from the text of the first sermon in February 1788: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" to Bob Hawke, the current Prime Minister, on the Bible: "This stuff about the week inheriting the earth is a lot of bullshit. The weak need the strong to look after 'em". Religion aside, the Australians have a surprising amount to say on "Death" and "Women", and rather less than one might expect on "Cricket" and "Drink".

And then, generously, much space is given to the foreigners' view of Australia. In effect this means Marx, Engels and Lenin, a handful of Americans from the eloquent Mark Twain to a few daff lines from Bob Dylan, and many, many quotations from the British.

Their views cover the extremes from dull to devastating: from Darwin's gallantry: "This is a really wonderful Colony: ancient Rome, in her Imperial grandeur, would not have been ashamed of such an offspring", to Beecham's insults: "A Nation of oafs". In between there are numerous perceptive, and beautifully crafted paragraphs from Dilke, Lawrence and Trollope. On the whole, I detect a tendency towards niggardly, somewhat puzzled praise with the odd black spot (Webb and Morris) of strident condemnation. Lee Murray, a leading contemporary Australian poet has an explanation for this: "Much of the hostility to Australia shown by the English above a certain class can be traced to the fact that we are, to a large extent, the poor who got away".

The dictionary has a double index of "Keywords" and of "Ideas and References". There is no index of authors.

A spellbinding new novel from a master story-teller

**ALAN
SCHOLEFIELD**
Fire in the Ice

Siberia, 1917. David Kade returns to the land of his birth on a secret mission for the British Government. But in the frozen wastelands of Yakutsk Territory all order has broken down...



Sleek, secret, sinister:
submarines are the most formidable
ships of the Royal Navy today.

This remarkable book takes readers inside the hull of a hunter-killer submarine and a Polaris submarine for a privileged glimpse into the secret and closed world of the submariner. It also includes a brief illustrated history of submarine warfare and a visit to an officers' training school.

£8.75 From Booksellers

Painterly genius
of all or nothing

Lawrence Gowing

MATISSE
By Pierre Schneider
Thames & Hudson, £7.50

Artist of the century

bitions and books of the last 40 years will find that, of Schneider's 930 plates (no fewer than 220 in colour) something like a third are unfamiliar. They include the corpus of photographs that Matisse kept for his own use when he sold the originals, whose whereabouts are often unknown. These illustrations add a new dimension to understanding.

The survey is never less than perceptive. The terms of reference are naturally those that Matisse and his family would have wished. But the apothosis of the how of painting, seen as triumphing over the old way

and the what, does not always show the modernist outlook of the first half of the century at its most illuminating. *Conversation*, for example (the mysterious Leningrad picture of husband and wife), is described as a modern icon for Matisse's "almost religious awe towards life". But can it really be any such thing unless the aesthetic affirmation can communicate what it is about? The signs are said to be "so incandescent that they can express nothing less than the sacred dimension of life". Nothing less? The account begins and ends with "the almost terrifying hauteur of religious painting" (that is in the age of Mallarmé and Nietzsche); there is a lot of almost in this reading). If *Conversation* had not defined a real relationship it would not have been the masterpiece that it evidently is.

But anyone who inclines to ask what this poet of clarity and comfort was in fact clarifying and comforting away will find plenty of aid in this great source book. A comic yet moving story tells how Matisse, racked by the struggle at Issy, would come back to Paris when "the artist's anxieties would return in force" in the hotel at the Gare Montparnasse. There are brilliant things in every chapter.

For continuous illumination I choose the ninth, called "Only by Colour", about how Matisse came to Collioure and what it offered him in the years when the artist in Montparnasse "were this will be wholeheartedly behind him and ready for an equally various and nourishing gallimaufrage under the title "To do two things at once", which is a considerable understatement.

"This all or nothing". Matisse once wrote, "is very exhausting". A study that is inclusive and exhaustive suits him; as well as being perceptive and literate the book is also entertaining, as compilations so encyclopaedic rarely are. Within its critical limits it is the single book on Matisse in the 40 years since Barr that is quite indispensable. It is entirely beautiful – an enchantment from (almost) the first page to the last.

Jan Morris tends to dismiss the northern mountains fall into the Dovey estuary, and where the last leader held one of his parliaments. The new Wales is fully bilingual, there are tough regulations about the buying of land by outsiders and somehow what is left of the industrial south has been tamed by a system of cooperatives. There is a Defence Force based at Aberhonddu (Brecon). Relations with London are good, and the English legation is at Nanteos, an ancient country house once the home of the Powell's of north Cardiganshire... As the very model of a non-nuclear, neutral, un-military ecological state, Wales is a lode-star for young idealists all over the world...

This is a beguiling vision, but possibly an improbable destiny for a land where the spirit of Fluellen is never far below the surface of the national character. Moreover, modern Welsh historians have stressed that Glyndwr's must be seen in his own feudal terms, and that the great chieftain in his youth was an ardent ally of the English crown, even fighting against the Scots in the wars of Richard II. In power, he planned to annex the English marches from Chester to Hereford, as Jan Morris mentions.

The crux of the book is Jan Morris's vision of Glyndwr's country reborn as a twenty-first century, Welsh republic. The capital is at Machynlleth, where

Charles Allen the master of Indian oral history, offers an atmospheric and entertaining account in his book." DAILY TELEGRAPH

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Wagner
of sound
and film

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JACQUES TATI
Frame by Frame
By James Harding
Secker & Warburg, £12.95Tati as Mon Oncle and
Oscar of 1958

mere movement, were his working elements.

Tati's past successes hunted him to the end, never ceasing to fidget and tinker with the old films yet always promising something new. Harding and Secker reveal the tragic drama that is encapsulated in the life of Jacques Tati, but they are too near to the time and personality of the subject to write it. Perhaps one day a filmmaker will make a film – the only fitting medium – around the life of one of the giants of cinema. Meanwhile, that part of Tati's debt will possess the raw material of the story in this biography – frame, so to speak, by frame.

to evolve new projects, of which only one, *Traffic*, attained completion and modest success financially. In one of the projects that remained unrealized there was to have been a feature which is infinitely and pathetically instructive. Ever since the days of the famous *Holiday*, Tati had been inwardly jealous of M. Hulot's success and yearned to prove to himself that he could create without him. In the film *Confusion*, which was all but sold to Hollywood, Hulot would play a part, but he was to be killed by an accidental burst of gunfire on a set, after which, inevitably, the actors would trip, or ostentatiously avoid tripping, over the corpse.

Reluctantly accepted by distributors, the first three pieces achieved immense financial success and refuted the many sceptics. M. Hulot became a person known around the world, especially the English-speaking world. But Tati was not satisfied. He aspired to create his own scene for his own creation. It was in this fateful determination that he recalls Richard Wagner, the creator of the music drama. Both men refused to believe that they could fully realize their vision anywhere except on their own ground. Wagner set about building Bayreuth: Tati invested a million pounds to call into existence out of nothing a whole city of glass and concrete at Vincennes – Tatville – where his message and perceptions could be realized under his sovereign control. The difference was that Wagner succeeded and Tati failed. *Playtime*, for all its glorious individual episodes, could not as a whole sustain his pretensions; and the edifice collapsed, leaving Tati himself virtually penniless, stripped even of his home and of the rights in his own films.

Tati was conscious of his own genius, jealous to maintain the methods, however laborious, that were necessary to achieve the results he aimed at, and remorselessly determined to impose his will and vision, down to the smallest details, upon all that went to make up the intended masterpieces. In his earlier films, *Jour de Fête*, *Hulot's Holiday* and *Mon Oncle* he settled himself in at a carefully chosen location, enlisted ordinary local people on a massive scale to be his actors, worked out a script that would be adhered to in every particular, and personally supervised the imposition of the all-important sound-track. Sounds, mere sounds and movement.

The earliest, near-contemporary account of Glyndwr's rebellion – now Peniarth MS 135 in the National Library of Wales – concluded that "very many" believed that Glyndwr had died with the collapse of his rebellion – now Peniarth MS 135 in the National Library of Wales – concluded that "very many" believed that Glyndwr had died with the collapse of his rebellion.

Jan Morris is one of those scers.

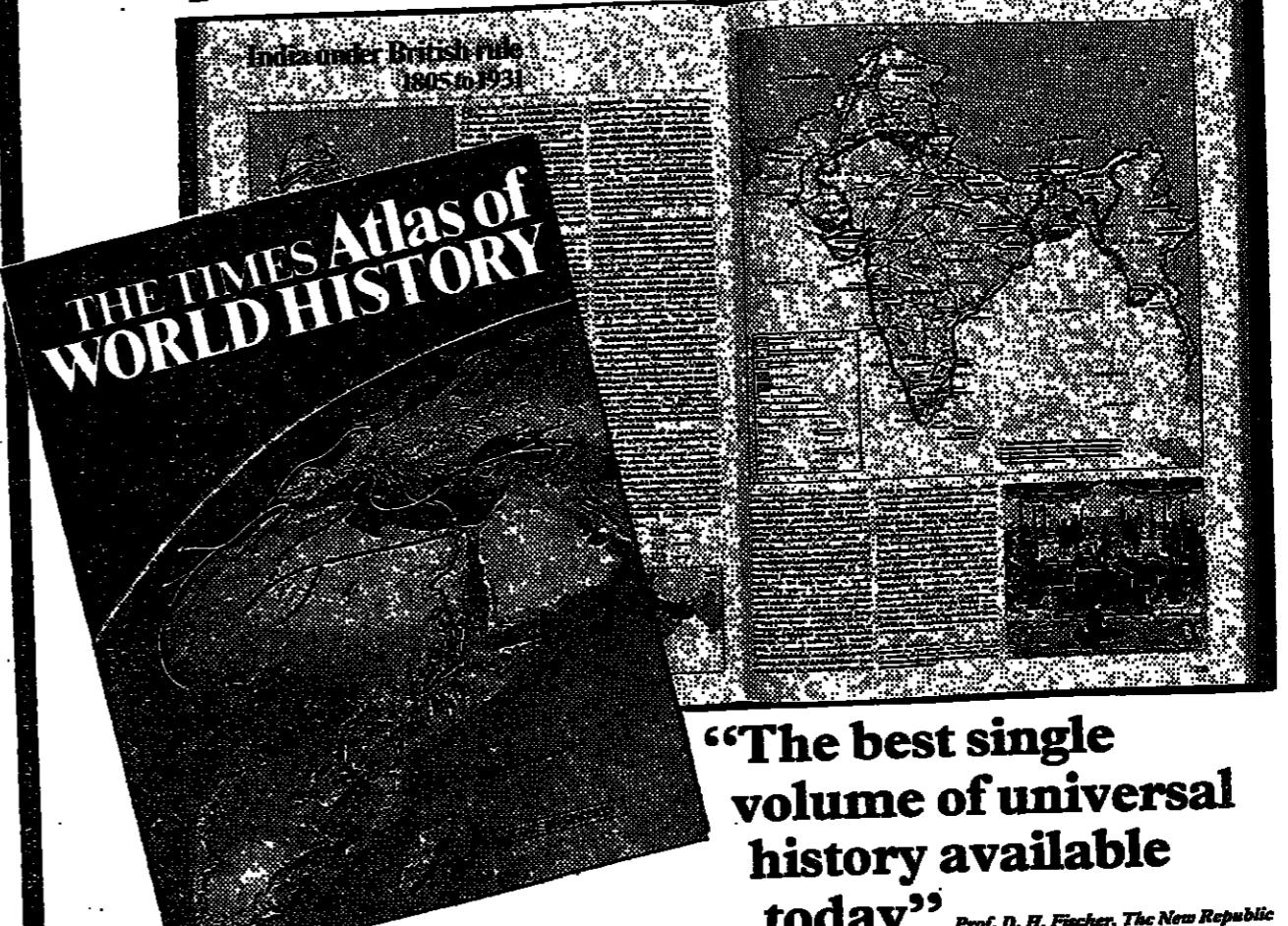
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BBC
PUBLICATIONS



THE TIMES DIARY

The Laud's judgment

The beleaguered Monday Club is to be publicly harangued tonight - by one of its own number, Derek Laud, its only black member and secretary of the immigration and race relations committee, will tell Young Conservatives in Kingston that the club has become "an object of ridicule" and that its chairman, David Storey, should consider resigning. He accuses "wilder elements" of the membership of an "hysterical" approach to immigration and of lending the club a "brutal and inflexible" image and he accuses the leadership of a catalogue of sins: it showed lack of "basic political maturity" in dealing with those who resigned in March alleging the club was racist and extremist; and its "principle contribution" recently had been "to deny our credibility to those in government whom we seek to influence". Laud has retained close links with those who resigned. Whether he will now follow their example he is not saying.

• Saatchi and Saatchi employed actor David Kerton to mimic Ken Livingstone's voice for last night's Conservative Party political broadcast knocking the GLC. He was most anxious, I'm told, that his identity be kept secret. This is hardly surprising. Until last month he was impersonating Red Ken for the GLC in *The Razapers' Jolana*. "I just thought it would be a neat way to get £240 from the government to send to Ethiopia," Kerton, a Liberal, told me yesterday.

Monkey business

Sir Keith Joseph's announcement that some parents will have to contribute to their children's university tuition fees surprised Bow Group member Richard Bacon. In March last year he interviewed Sir Keith for the LSE student newspaper *Beafer* about possible changes in the grant system. The education secretary said: "The cost of a student to the taxpayer is his or her tuition - now we're not suggesting monkeying around with that."

Bathing beauty

Richard Branson has dreamt up a scheme to give Virgin employees and artists a Christmas box to end all Christmas boxes. He has lent all 1,600 of them a total of £2 million to buy 2,400 shares in British Telecom. The idea is that when they go on the market in a couple of weeks, the employees sell immediately, repay Branson his loan and keep the profits - which he reckons could be anything up to a million pounds. "Everybody from Boy George to the doorman stands to make the same amount," he says. "I'm not a gambling man but I thought the chances of our people making a loss was pretty slim. Virgin won't be making a penny." He thought up the idea in his bath.

• Good news for Russians born in the Stalinist era and given names like Tractor, or Electricity in homage to Soviet industrial zeal. The Russian paper *Trotz* has reminded them that they have the right to change risible names.

Boxed in

The Trotskyist Militant Tendency - expanding so fast that it has outgrown the 3,000-seat Wembley Centre - has taken for next year's rally the 6,000-seat Royal Albert Hall. This offers Militant the chance to recruit yet more supporters. By law, the capitalists who have boxes there must be asked if they wish to attend.

BARRY FANTONI



"Of course there's a difference with the Falklands - Argentina didn't want to join the Common Market"

Honour bound

Mash director Robert Altman did not make it to a special Commons showing of *Secret Honour*, his new film about Richard Nixon, on Monday evening. Nor did he join Clement Freud and Roy Hattersley for the reception afterwards. Instead he was locked in a wrangle at the Atheneum Hotel in Piccadilly where his American Express card had been confiscated after the hotel checking machine declared it invalid. White with rage, Altman stormed back to his suite and refused to leave until the card was given back. After a couple of hours and 200 dollars-worth of phone calls to American Express HQ in Arizona his card was returned - by them cut in half - followed by apologies and champagne on the house. Back in his Paris office yesterday, Altman said the hotel could sue him for the Am Ex unpaid bill: "I'm not going to be logical about it. They were interested in logic - just in following orders."

PHS

Should we wish that Winston Churchill was alive to lead us today?

Michael Howard considers the changing needs of leadership

Needed: one nation again

Since 1945 the degree of national unity achieved under the leadership of Winston Churchill has been steadily eroded, leaving a desolate foreshore littered with evil-smelling detritus and decay. The underlying cause has probably been that the era of national unity was also that of national economic decline.

Three further factors made the situation more difficult. The first was "the oil shock" of the early 1970s. How we would have fared if we had not simultaneously become an oil-producing country, I do not dare to speculate.

The second factor, one seldom cited, has been the sexual revolution: the dissemination of cheap and reliable means of birth-control. The effect of this on the status of women is self-evident. Less evident is the effect in encouraging a new generation to reject the social mores of their parents; or at least select from among them those they find convenient.

The last factor is the "third industrial revolution" led by Japan, in computers, microtechnology and robotics. It is not simply the levels of unemployment resulting from this dislocation which are so disturbing; it is the grim long-term outlook for the labour forces discarded by old labour-intensive industries, with little prospect of being absorbed into the new capital-intensive ones.

Such a situation produces gigantic social strains. It throws onto the welfare state a burden such as its architects never conceived and a generation brought up to regard the state provision as a natural right understandably resents any curtailment of benefits.

Workers have always seen jobs less as a way of contributing to national wealth than as a means of drawing on it, a kind of social security. That goes for university teachers as well as miners.

Nevertheless, unless people are able to contribute by their work to the functioning of society, thereby acquiring some status within it, they will feel rejected and ultimately alienated. It is bad enough to feel exploited; it is infinitely worse to feel ignored and forgotten.

The long-term threat to social stability today arises less from those who feel unjustly treated than from those, especially the young, who simply do not feel part of society at all. It is among such people that mass movements, led by visionaries and dedicated to the destruction of the existing order, have historically found their strongest support.

Unless people are able to contribute to society by their work, they will feel rejected

Developments such as these can impose intolerable strains on the strongest of communities. We must not underestimate the success with which our own society has so far contained them, the extent to which patience, tolerance, goodwill and mutual understanding have eased necessary transitions and defused unnecessary crises. I believe that this success owes a great deal to the habits of mind and sense of community established during that earlier era of national unity.

But neither should we ignore the existence of a dedicated minority which does not wish to see those strains contained; whose object is to exacerbate them so the social order disintegrates and a new revolutionary elite can seize power and implement their own ideological objectives. Their strategy was conceived by Lenin; the tactics conveniently described by Che Guevara, Mariashella and Regis Debray.

Legitimate grievances, especially those not easily remediable, are exploited. A confrontation is forced in which the authorities are deliberately provoked to retaliate with violence. That violence is then itself exploited to discredit the authorities and justify further violence on the part of the insurgents. "Red Guards" are formed to intimidate potential or actual dissidents and ultimately displace the incumbent authorities as the effective instruments of government. The mass of the population, wearied and sickened by endemic violence, ultimately accepts the revolution as the only way of restoring some kind of stability and order.

Whether such tactics comes from left or right, the threat remains the same. It must be identified, resisted, and denounced. Those, however great, who out of compassion with the grievances which are being so skilfully exploited fail to do so, are at best naive and at worst willing dupes.

This brings me back to the concept of the nation as a focus of communal loyalty. Nostalgia is the worst imaginable guide in politics, and there was much in old-fashioned patriotism of which we should be glad to see the end. Too often, national unity has been purchased at the price of international disunity.

Patriotism is the close ally of xenophobia, if not of racial arrogance. But a proper pride in the nation transcending barriers of party, region and class - a vision rooted in his understanding, as a historian, of how unity came to be created and his confidence, as a statesman, that in spite of all dangers threatening from outside, and within, it could yet be enhanced and preserved - that made him universally acceptable as a national leader.

There is probably no way in which the transition can be managed without hardship, and if these are the only alternatives it may be that some short-term, local hardship, properly alleviated, may in the long run be better than widespread growing pauperisation.

But the greater that hardship, the greater the need for evident and genuine public concern, and for encouragement to see light at the end of the dark tunnel.

It is desirable, as far as possible, to continue this move from lower to higher loyalties, from Britain to



of the government appear to see their function to be that of managing an economy, or indeed running a business, rather than that of caring for a community. Indeed I don't see how you can effectively run a business unless you are seen by the workforce as caring for their welfare.

In political as in military leadership, the way in which things are done is no less important than what is done. The tougher the going, the greater the hardships demanded, then the greater the need for unflinching resolution at the top; but the greater the need for evident stability and order.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

November 28: His Excellency Senator Elvio de Figueredo was received in audience by The Queen this morning and presented his Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the People's Republic of Angola to the Court of St James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Senator Juan Rodolfo Webb (First Secretary) and Senator Jeronimo Gaspar de Almeida (Second Secretary).

Sir Antony Acland (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) was also present and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Admiral Sir John Bush had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon relinquishing his appointment as Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

Sir John Taylor, Sir James Craig, the Lord Moran, Sir Donald Murphy and Sir Richard Stratton had the honour of being received by The Queen upon their retirement from the Diplomatic Service.

Lady Cortazzi, Lady Taylor, the Lady Moran and Lady Murray had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh held an Evening Reception at Buckingham Palace for the Diplomatic Corps at which The Prince and Princess of Wales and The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, were present.

The String Orchestra of the Grenadier Guards played selections of music during the evening.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-Arms, The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard and a dismounted detachment of Household Cavalry were on duty.

Mr C. D. Bligh and Miss Z. M. J. Berriman

The engagement is announced between Hugo, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. H. Bartram, of Whitchurch-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Elaine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. W. Deller, of Parliament Hill, London.

Mr C. D. Bligh and Miss Z. M. J. Berriman

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Mr C. D. Clark and Miss D. M. Goddard

The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Noel Clark, of Barnes, London, and Delia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John I. Goddard, of Fittleworth, West Sussex.

Mr S. J. Clark and Miss J. E. Bennett

The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs J. Clark, of Ealing, London, and Joanna Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. C. H. Bennett, of Otterton, Devon.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Chairman of the National Federation of Housing Associations, this morning at Buckingham Palace, chaired the second meeting of the NFHA Inquiry into Steelhouse.

His Royal Highness, Patron of The Prince's Trust Appeal for Community Action, attended this afternoon at Buckingham Palace, presented, over the first formal meeting of the Appeal Campaign Committee.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Bradford today.

Her Royal Highness travelled to Luton, where she was received at the Station, by Sir Michael Howard, Lord-Lieutenant for West Yorkshire (Sir William Bulmer).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips subsequently opened the Padiham Community Centre.

Her Royal Highness then visited Microvilles HQ, having been received by the Lord Mayor of Bradford (Councillor Mrs Olive Steer) and the chairman and Managing Director of the Company, and was entertained at Jusheen.

In the afternoon The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, attended a Schools Music Concert "Operation Gauges", in aid of the Fund, in the Great Hall at the University of Bradford.

Mrs Malcolm Jones was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

November 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited the League of Remembrance, Great Ormond Street.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Alastair Aird were in attendance.

Her Majesty this evening honoured the members of 600 (City of London) Squadron Officers' Dining Club with her presence at Dinner at Bucaille's Hall.

Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

November 28: The Prince of Wales, President of The Mary Rose Trust, this afternoon chaired a meeting of the Crippled Children Research Fund.

Mr J. Humphreys and Miss F. Newland

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs F. Humphreys, of Uplands Park Road, Enfield, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Newland, of Theobalds Manor, Waltham Cross.

Mr N. P. Kemp and Miss A. Bishop

The engagement is announced between Nigel Paul, son of Mr and Mrs Derek L. Kemp, of Barton Street, Westminster, and Angela Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Leonard C. Bishop, of Wadhurst, East Sussex.

Mr S. R. Malthouse and Dr M. E. Martin

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Malthouse, of East Horsey, Suffolk, and Marina, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Martin, of Chart Sutton, Kent.

Mr J. N. L. Simson and Miss M. E. Shepherd

The engagement is announced between Jay Nicholas Litton, son of Brigadier E. C. M. Simson and the late Mrs D. C. M. Simson, of Chilbolton, Hampshire, and Mandi Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Steel, of Winkworth, Farm, Hartcombe, Surrey.

Mr P. R. Taylor and Dr K. Klaw

The marriage took place on September 6 between Mr Peter Richard Taylor, second son of Mr Peter Crowder, QC, and the Hon. Mrs Laurence Klaw, younger daughter of Mr Michael Charlesworth, and Mrs Jocelyn Charlesworth of Snape Cottage, Wadhurst, Sussex.

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SPECIAL REPORT

Gas efficiency

Look at the latest achievements of engineers working in industry and commerce towards conserving energy sources by the most efficient utilisation of natural gas

By any standard the statistical appendix of the British Gas Corporation's annual report and accounts is not the stuff of best-sellers are made. Yet this is a good case for saying it should be required reading for industrialists and administrators all over the country. For there are the numbers which show why it is so important that the drive for energy efficiency by British industry and commerce should be continued.

The appendix contains figures showing how gas costs and usage changed over the last ten years, both for industrial customers and for commercial users such as shops, hotels, schools and local authorities. They take sombre reading - especially when you remember that, apart from oil particularly, has been one of the better buys of the last decade and has steadily increased its share of the industrial and commercial fuel market.

Since 1974, the figures show, the number of industrial customers buying gas from British Gas has risen from 69,000 to 122,000 and would be higher if the corporation had not had to turn away new customers in the rush to fulfil after the 1979/80 oil price rises.

BGC's take from gas (£ million)

Financial	189.52	189.93	189.94
Domestic	27.15	32.65	32.22
Industrial	123.8	130.8	140.5
Commercial	63.2	71.5	79.4
Total	458.8	528.8	582.1

For last year British Gas has been looking for new customers though the trend in sales is upward again, the volume of gas it is selling to industry is still less than it was 10 years ago, reflecting mostly the impact of the recession but also some improvements in energy efficiency as there have been so far.

But this has not been able to prevent a significant increase in the amount of money which industry has to spend each year for their gas bills. Industry's bill



Winning savers

• Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary (left), with winners yesterday of the gas energy management awards. Fritz Ternofsky, vice president of UK Holiday Inn (commercial section winners); David Bejman and Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of Spartan Redheugh (industrial section). Top: Bryan Scott, works director of Spartan Redheugh

recorded by the finalists alone now add up to 100 million therms.

"A lot of our industrial and commercial customers have now taken steps to increase their energy efficiency, and this has begun to show through in our figures."

Quantifying the effect that conservation and other efficiency measures has had on levels of gas demand is difficult. There is plenty of evidence to support the conclusion that large sections of industry and commerce are still not doing as much as they could. A study by the European Commission's director for energy saving last year showed that Britain had one of the worst records for energy efficiency in the EEC.

The exhaustive round of regional energy conservation meetings organised by the Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency Office this year illustrate. The number of entrants in the competition has risen steadily since it was started in 1976. According to Dr Eric Clatworthy, British Gas' director of industrial and commercial gas, the savings



"breakfast time meetings" with government ministers. They are beginning to produce results, but they will take time to work through into real savings.

"There really should be nobody in the country who is not aware of the importance of energy efficiency," says Dr Clatworthy. "But that is not the same thing as getting industry to do something about it". British Gas itself was one of the first to set up its own energy efficiency school for its customers, back in 1975, and its researchers have also played a part in technical energy saving products such as recuperative burners which Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chairman, said earlier this month was estimated to have saved 50 million therms of gas.

Gas prices will inevitably remain a key factor in determining how quickly industry and commerce does move to implement efficiency measures. Industrial gas prices were at the centre of a furious political row four years ago when the CBI and particularly energy intensive industries such as the chemical, glass and paper industries complained bitterly

about the fact that their gas costs were higher than many of their Continental counterparts.

That row was one factor behind the Government's decision to allow British Gas to keep industrial prices frozen - apart from one round of small increases - from 1980 until this year. Contract prices are now rising slowly by 0.6 per cent a quarter, but Dr Clatworthy admits that the freeze may have dented the impact of prices as a spur to greater efficiency.

However, the global cost of industry and commerce's annual gas bill is now so large that the incentive remains a powerful one. In any case, British Gas has warned that gas prices will have a rise in the medium to long term.

Unlike many Continental countries, where contractual negotiations over gas supplies are fiendishly complex, the British system is relatively straightforward. Those using 25,000 therms a year or less pay the basic tariff rate (also paid by domestic consumers) of 35.2p a therm. Above that industry pays between 31.8p and 32.1p a therm, with "interruptible" supplies - those which allow British Gas to cut them off during periods of peak demand - available at between 26.3p and 28.3p a therm.

Jonathan Davis
Business Correspondent

A great future - at 100 years old

While a cold wind has blown through the steel industry generally, careful management and computer-controlled hot gasses have improved the prospects of the Gateshead-based independent steel firm of Spartan Redheugh enormously.

The winners of the industry category of the Gas Energy Management Awards, Spartan Redheugh have had a 27 per cent fuel saving, equivalent to 482,000 therms a year.

One hundred years old, the firm, employing 180 workers, began a £3 million investment programme in 1976. With the ghost of Consett only 10 miles away, the expansion programme was carried out with caution, but with seemingly evident success.

The firm decided to diversify. Had they continued manufacturing for the highly competitive mild steel plate market, which accounted for 90 per cent of the firm's steel production 10 years ago, Spartan Redheugh would undoubtedly have collapsed.

They moved into a new range of steel plate, such as stainless, high and low alloy, tool steels and high yield structural steels.

That was one step towards the future. The other was to find ways of creating greater efficiency by bringing down production costs.

Bryan Scott, the works director, explained: "We knew we had the skill to match the best of the alternative producers could offer. What we needed was a partner with specialist fuel engineering resources. That was when I called in the Technical Consultancy of Northern Gas."

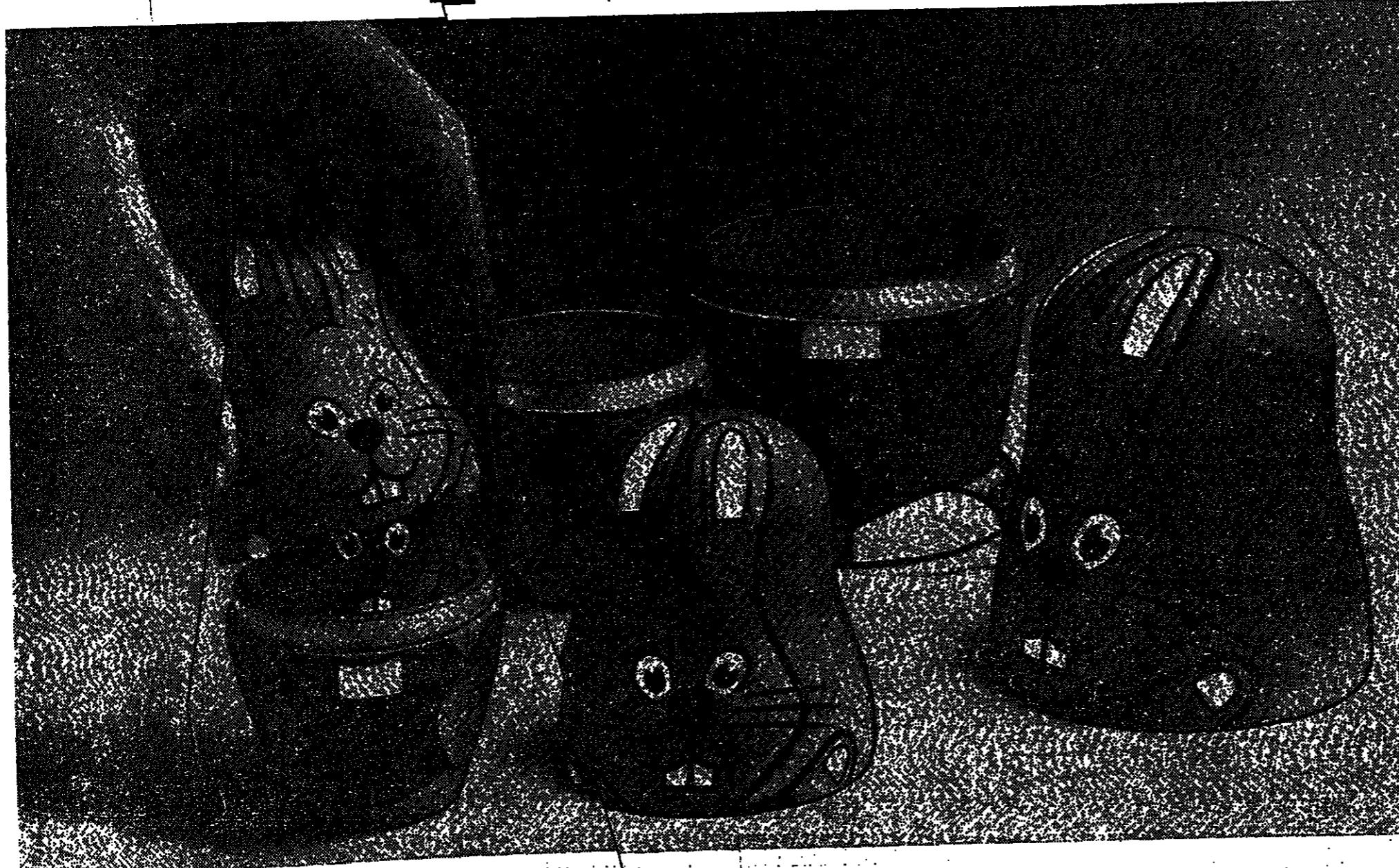
The outcome is that the firm's three gas-heated furnaces, two for reheating and one for the heat treatment of plate, now incorporate heat recovery systems. There are also new sophisticated controls and instrumentation.

It has meant an improvement in the quality of the product, an increase in furnace capacity and greater operational flexibility.

The principal furnace is the Gibbons reheating furnace,

continued on page 18

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No wasted fuel at the Inn



How one man started a fuel economy drive that saved this hotel £50,000 a year

Too many cooks may not only spoil the broth; they can push up energy costs. Not that former submariner Alan Hagger has anything against the chief chef and his colleagues in the kitchen of the Holiday Inn at Portsmouth, but as the hotel's house engineer, he is concerned with conserving fuel.

Why under-utilise the gas-fired convection ovens by not exploiting their capacity when, with a wait of a few minutes, they could be fully-stocked by the products of the kitchen staff's culinary endeavours?

It was one thought, and there were many others. By the time the hotel had completed its energy-saving exercise, with the cooperation of the Southern Gas Technical Consultancy Service, represented by Bill Griffiths, the hotel had reduced its energy consumption by 57,000 therms a year.

That is a fuel saving of 37 per cent. Translating all that energy saving energy and endeavour into hard cash, the hotel is saving about £50,000 annually.

It was not done with the flick of a switch, or, to come nearer to the hotel's success in winning this year's Gas Energy Management Award in the Commercial Section, with the turning of a tap.

It needed planning and forethought. Alan Hagger showed the light on how to economise on the heat by winning over and leading the

whole staff in the campaign to reduce fuel costs.

With the assistance of engineers from Southern Gas, the hotel management embarked on an integrated energy efficiency project installing new equipment and controls, monitoring monthly departmental energy consumptions and promoting energy cost awareness among staff in all departments.

And there was more to it than that. To be technical, a computerised time-clock was brought in to control the fuel-hungry three Stelrad Viscount II boilers (each rated at 2.4 million Btu/hr) which supplied the hot water for air conditioning, laundry and domestic purposes.

Together, the multizone programme controller, and the multi-purpose staff, have taken the heat off those boilers by reducing the demand from 24 hours a day to an average of 9.5 hours.

The energy survey of the 125-bedroom hotel was detailed. There was not just the swimming pool, the whirlpool, mini-gymnasium, restaurants, and bars that needed heating and air-conditioning. There was also

the reception areas and the 300-seat ballroom.

Comprehensive training of the staff was a prerequisite. Chambermaids, for instance, were told the benefits of resetting the thermostat after servicing the bedroom. Security staff, now as a matter of habit, turn off the lights when not in use. And, back to the kitchen, one oven is filled to capacity instead of two being used when only half-full.

That computer programme is used to analyse usage, the energy costs per meal, per bedroom, and per item of laundry.

And none of it to the detriment of the customer. "The guests must, of course, come first," says Alan Hagger. "Without them we could not exist."

But the ex-engineer on board a Polaris submarine is disciplined to the benefits of efficiency, whether applied to several fathoms under the ocean or several storeys above ground. Specific measures undertaken at the hotel have included converting those boilers to supply hot water for space heating and washing to natural

gas, plus a six-monthly gas agreement with Southern Gas. This will ensure that maximum efficiency is maintained.

The Portsmouth Holiday Inn has been described as an excellent example to be followed by other hotels in the group, of what can be achieved by management and staff in work in cooperation with us.

One of the first thinkable hotel did was form a heat department working part-time to study ways in which conversion could be done. They came up with lots of ideas. Hagger now finds himself giving lectures to personnel about every four months, a noisy because of changes in staff.

Another example was found in the laundry. The gas-fired tumble drier were being used indiscriminately, five towels being thrown into a drier when it was clearly grossly saving to wait until it was capacity. The staff got the message.

The time and effort has been a great success. Says Alan Willan, the general manager: "Our company's aim is to provide customers with high standards and excellent service. I believe that the stable partnership we have established with British Gas is great future, because this exactly the philosophy behind Gas Energy Management awards."

Michael Ifield

The winners, commercial and industrial

North East
Industrial: Lucas AV Ltd; 37 per cent, 472,000 therms - in 4 months. Manufacturers of electrical and diesel injection equipment improved environmental conditions reduced maintenance costs, fuel usage cut by 66 million gallons a year.

Commercial: Southend Borough Council; 1 per cent, 20,000 therms - 3 years. Warrior Square swimming pool. Electricity consumption cut by up to 400,000 kWh.

South East
Industrial: Richard Klinger Ltd, Sidcup; 21 per cent, 124,000 therms - under 12 months. Manufacturers of joining and gasket materials. Increased boiler output/improved monitoring and control of boiler operations.

Commercial: Sovay Food Stores Ltd, Maidstone; 22 per cent, 10,000 therms. Retail food group. Lower sinterance costs.

South
Industrial: A Spark Plug Corporation, Sohampton; 60 per cent, 324,000 therms - in 7 months. Manufacturers of oil and air filters. Energy costs reduced by 5 per cent, fewer component parts, reduced maintenance, greater flexibility and control.

Commercial: Holiday Inn, Portsmouth; 3 per cent, 57,000 therms - in 3 months. Luxury hotel. Reduce laundry, accommodation catering costs.

South West
Industrial: BAE Vickers Ltd, Weston-Super-Mare; 67 per cent, 135,000 therms - in under 19 months. Manufacturers of rocket motors and pressure vessels. Increased productivity and better working environment.

Commercial: The Post Office Supplies Division, Swindon; 42 per cent, 225,000 therms - in under 4 months. Warehouse complex covering 10 acres. Greater flexibility of control.

MH

A great future - at 100 up

continued from page 17

which is used for heating sits to about 120°C before being remodelled to size.

Northern Gas engineers by Eric Graham, and aids by the Midlands Research Station of British Gas at Scunthorpe, studied the problem. It was decided to commission Priest Furnaces to install a convection recuperator in the furnace flue to transfer heat from the hot exhaust gases to the combustion air.

Improved controls were also installed to ensure present firing rates are maintained over the range of pre-set external manufacturing temperature.

The result: a reduction in gas consumption of 25 per cent or 250,000 therms annually.

There was also a £5,000 investment in a health heat treatment furnace, designed and built by Spartan Redheugh, in association with British Gas.

Temperature control is in three zones and a microprocessor based temperature controller programmed with the heating, soaking and cooling periods of the wide variety of materials to be heated ensures that close control of the working chamber temperatures is maintained.

Combining the hot air from the recuperators, the insulation and the automatic controls, the new furnaces 40 per cent less gas than the conventional type. Over 100,000 therms annually have been saved.

Furthermore, there was an examination of the Wincent slab reheating furnace. A computer controlled temperature system was installed to regulate furnace temperature to an accuracy of

±5°C. Two of the original burners were replaced with recuperative burners and the roof was remodelled to size.

The cost: £45,000. But the benefits include increased furnace output by 25 per cent and a noticeable improvement in plate manufactured, with reduction in costs of about 4 per cent.

From the beginning the firm recognised there was an element of risk in the investment, especially for a small business. And even more especially for an independent steel firm which can always be hit drastically by external manufacturing conditions.

The air reaches a temperature of 350°C which reduces volume and the gas needed creating more efficient conditions inside the furnace.

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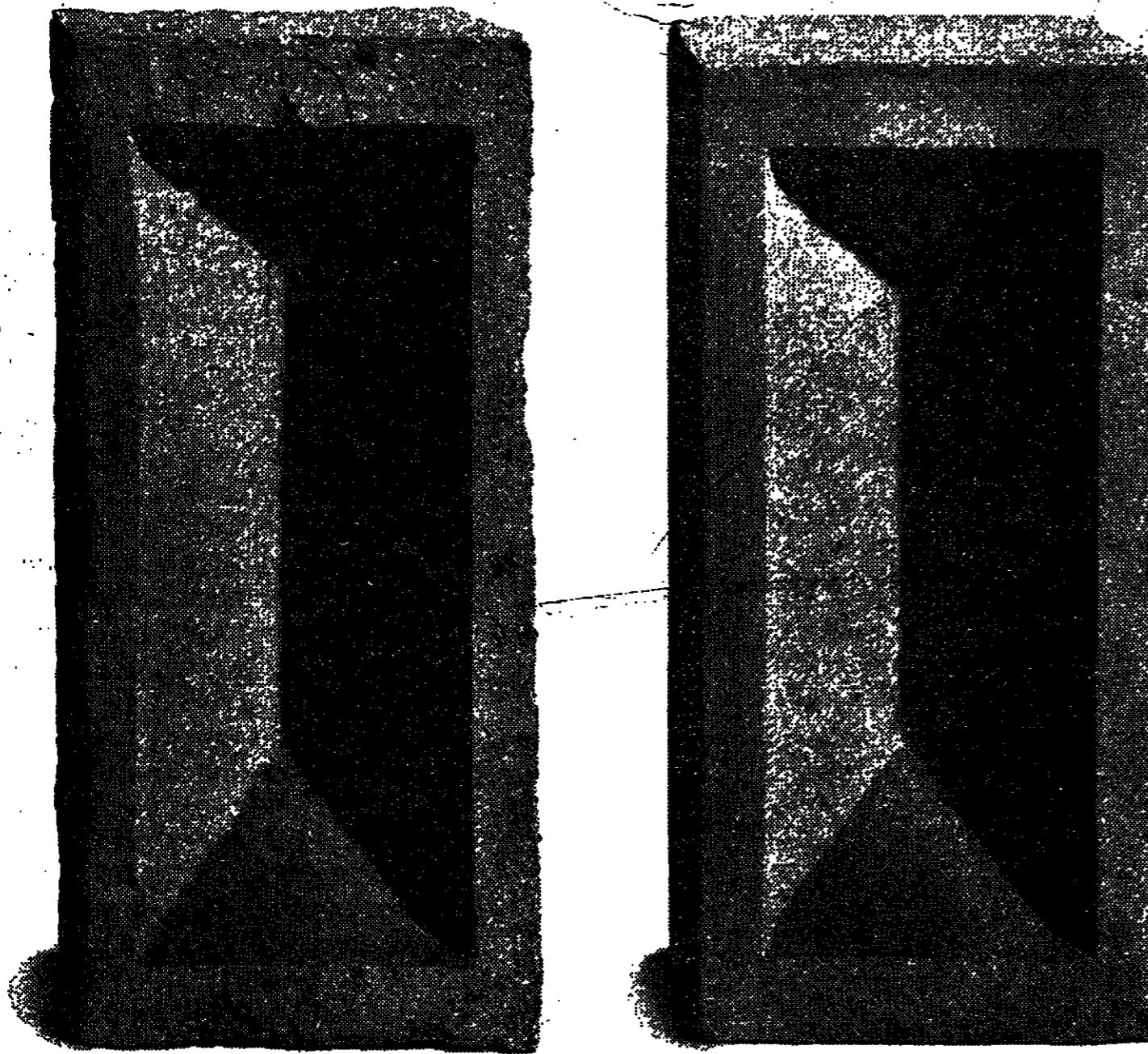
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Conservation the key to success: Alan Hagger, house engineer, with staff of the Holiday Inn, Portsmouth

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Gas

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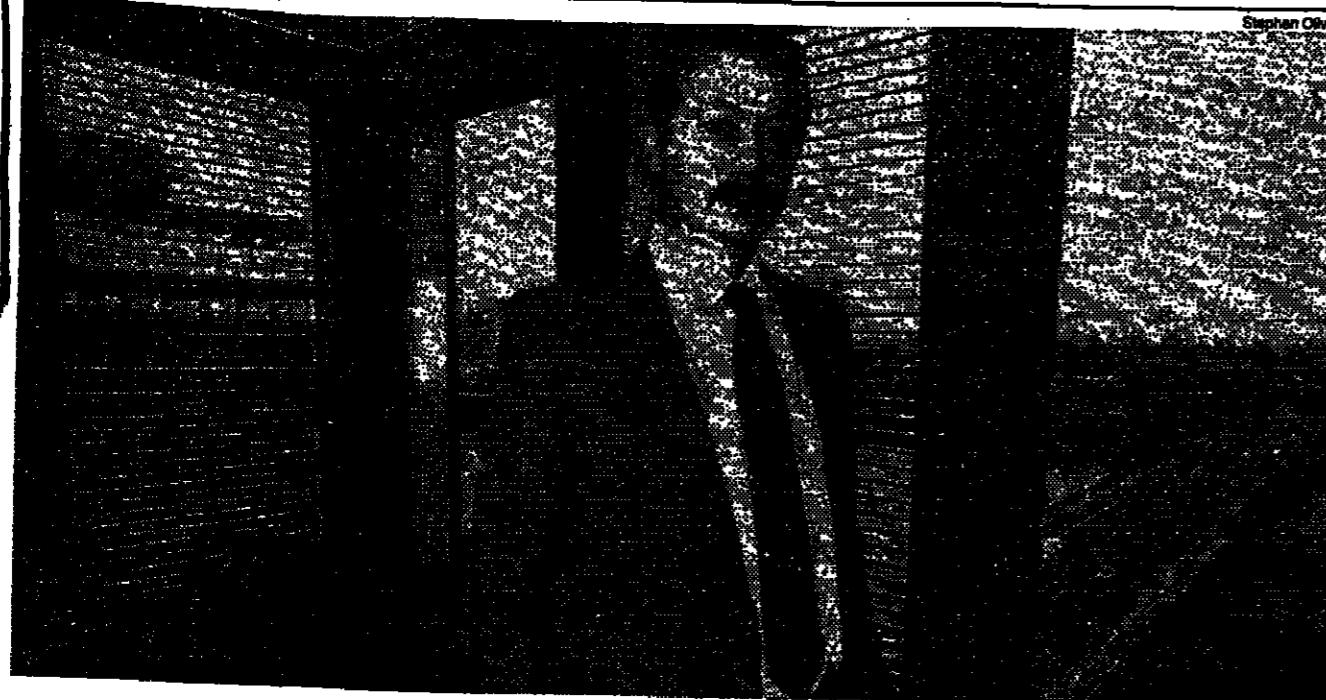
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مكتبة الأصل



Dr Eric Clatworthy of British Gas: 100 million therms is a lot of saving

Industry experts know that the gas-fired condensing boiler can bring massive energy savings. British Gas's own research centres have perfected designs for industrial use and the energy-efficiency programme seems to provide the ideal climate to launch the product.

But British Gas are taking no chances. A decision has just been made to give financial support to the concept. Companies who want to install such systems will be able to receive financial assistance from British Gas and, if EEC regulations can be accommodated, only British boiler manufacturers will qualify for the installation work.

The idea is that British Gas wants its customers to benefit from the newest technology and to encourage British boiler manufacturers to move into the area.

Condensing boilers are a common feature in new industrial units on the Continent, but in Britain. They attempt to take boiler efficiency beyond its current limits by bringing the flue gas temperature of the boiler below its condensation point so that latent as well as sensible heat can be recovered. The best conventional boilers now achieve about 75 per cent efficiency. A condensing boiler could be up to 97 per cent efficient.

To stimulate the market the British Gas Research and Development Division in London has produced a design study for a wall-hung 15kW boiler, operating at high efficiency but still using readily available components and capable of being built with many alternative materials and components. The prototype is achieving 94.5 per cent efficiency.

British Gas hopes that its efforts to promote the condensing boiler will be as successful as its campaign in the past to have industry adopt recuperative burners. Such equipment enables the combustion air to be re-heated and has resulted in fuel savings of up to 50 per cent in metal melting furnaces and in pottery kilns.

However, research into recuperative burners continues and the next generation now being developed by the British Gas researchers at Solihull have already come through laboratory tests and on their way to record sales interest and are likely to offer considerable savings to existing users of

Helping the brewer

Beer on the boil

In the early 1970s as beer consumption in Britain dropped and energy cost soared the brewing industry turned to British Gas to find a way of keeping profit margins up.

The cynics among you will say that the remedy offered is all visible in the fizziness of some beers. However, the truth is that British Gas energy advisers and other energy conservation specialists have come up with fuel saving schemes which have cut energy consumption by as much as 30 per cent, most of which have had a pay-back period of less than two years.

Beer production is relatively expensive in terms of fuel consumption, accounting for a quarter of a brewery's raw material costs. As the dominant consideration of the brewer is the quality of the product brewers are often reluctant to make change in inefficient processes for fear of affecting quality.

However, independent consultants recommended by British Gas and the Department of Energy can easily spot savings of at least 10 per cent with the help of simple good housekeeping changes cutting gas consumption by 16 per cent, or more appropriately getting more work out of the same amount of gas burned.

Martin Fry, head of the energy unit at W.S. Atkins' own Consultants, based at Som., said: "Because energy has risen in the past few years, brewers who traditionally don't like to alter any process which might endanger their beer's quality are being convinced by us that changes we propose do not affect the quality of the end product but do bring about savings."

One of the simpler ways of reducing gas costs is to reduce the amount of water boiled off by a few per cent. The beer is the

recuperative systems as well as industries which have so far been unable to benefit.

The new system developed by British Gas involves a compact regenerative system with two burners, each with a bed of ceramic shapes to provide a heat store. The burners fire alternately for a few minutes each with the five gases from one leaving the furnace chamber through the burner tunnel of the other.

The hot gases then pass through the packed bed heating it to almost furnace exit gas temperature. On reversal cold combustion air is pre-heated by passing through the packed bed.

Other developments which the staff at Solihull are working on includes an improved system for heating liquids in a tank or vat which eliminates the heat losses associated with heating by steam from a central boiler. The British Gas design of vat and tank heater achieves efficiencies of over 80 per cent with a purpose designed burner within a small-bore tube immersed in a tank.

Units suitable for tubes of one to six inch diameter are now being manufactured under licence from British Gas.

Another development, about to start field trials, is a direct contact water heater which could bring significant fuel savings in industrial washing, textiles, dyeing vats and laundries where large quantities of hot water are needed.

The system, which is already achieving efficiency of 90 per cent in trials, involves cold water being sprayed into the top of a tower which contains eight perforated heating plates with an open area of around 30 per cent. The heated plates bring the water up to 50°C to 60°C at the bottom of the tower with the water being further heated by immersion tubes in holding tanks to near boiling point.

Though much of the work being done at Solihull is directed at specific applications for specific industries, there are developments which will benefit every industrial user as well as being applicable in office blocks and hotels and restaurants.

The catering industry has been specifically targeted by British Gas. Buying £165

which are going on to achieve such savings.

Another application where substantial cost savings can be made has come about, ironically, because of a change in the rules affecting electricity supplies. Micro-generation packages are now available for installation at factory, hotels and stores.

A small car engine running on natural gas drives a generator - the Fiat 127 engine has proved to be the most popular choice. The waste heat from the engine block and the exhaust system provides hot water and any surplus power produced can be fed into the national grid.

David Young
Energy Correspondent

million worth of gas at 1982 prices the catering industry was using about £20 million worth too much, thought British Gas. A three-pronged attack was mounted on appliance, catering practice and catering systems. A device which senses if a pan is lifted from a burning ring, switches it off and relights it when the pan is replaced is typical of the developments

The most efficient way to use gas is to extract the maximum amount of work from it and to make sure that it is paid for in the cheapest way possible. Industrial users normally buy their gas in bulk, accepting the risk of supplies being interrupted with their local region a contract based on the many tariff structures which British Gas has to offer.

But few industrial users have the knowledge available to them to ensure that they are getting the best possible deal or whether their competitors in the same industrial sector are paying a lower price. The regional gas boards will always try to tailor a contract as close as possible to the customer's needs, but it is up to the customer to see that he is getting the cheapest possible supplies.

The plethora of tariffs offered by the gas and electricity industry, as well as the water authorities, has led to the development of companies such as National Utility Services, based in Croydon, and now the main operator within the NUS worldwide network.

The company was founded over 30 years ago in the US when its founder discovered that tenants of the newly opened Empire State Building in New York were paying different prices for their gas, electricity and water, even though they were all connected to the same supply system.

He negotiated on their behalf for price reductions and any

savings made were split equally between the client and NUS. That still forms the basis for NUS operations.

By having access to bills paid by gas users in every field of industry and commerce NUS is able to advise a client if it is paying too much, negotiate refunds if it has been and become directly involved in negotiations over bulk gas supply contracts.

Norman Chapman, the NUS general sales manager, said: "Because of the enormous amount of data available to us we can, after a detailed examination of a company's bills, tell if it is paying too much and make recommendations where necessary change to a different tariff structure.

Even if a more favourable tariff structure is found to be available and adopted, there is little point in allowing gas to be wasted. British Gas has its own

gas consumption by adopting conservation and efficiency suggestions from its own conservation department based in London and run by Robert Jones.

The department has also become a good profit centre within British Gas selling its expertise to industrial customers and to other overseas gas boards, through Mr Jones's office and through the British Gas School of Energy Management at Solihull.

Overseas students learn the latest techniques and a computer game developed to show engineers how to use gas efficiently has earned considerable export earnings.

The lessons learned are passed on to the regional boards - the traffic is not all one-way and in turn passes down to the industrial consumers. Typical of the cases where British Gas experts have improved their

customers' efficiency and cut their gas consumption are:

- Lloyds of London, the most important marketplace for insurance in the world turned to North Thames Gas after it has moved into a modern speculatively built office block in 1978. Concerned at the level of gas consumption led to investigations that discovered the design of the air-conditioning control system made it possible for heating and cooling to be on simultaneously and in opposition. It was also found that the frost protection thermostat switched the heating on when the building was empty and when the temperature dropped to 2°C and remained on until it rose to 7°C. Adjustments in control system to both these systems resulted in a 74 per cent saving.

● Lyons Bakery called in North Eastern Gas after the energy manager at its Wakefield bakery had attended an energy management course. British Gas engineers improved boiler efficiency and used waste heat to dry baking trays after washing, resulting in a 20 per cent saving.

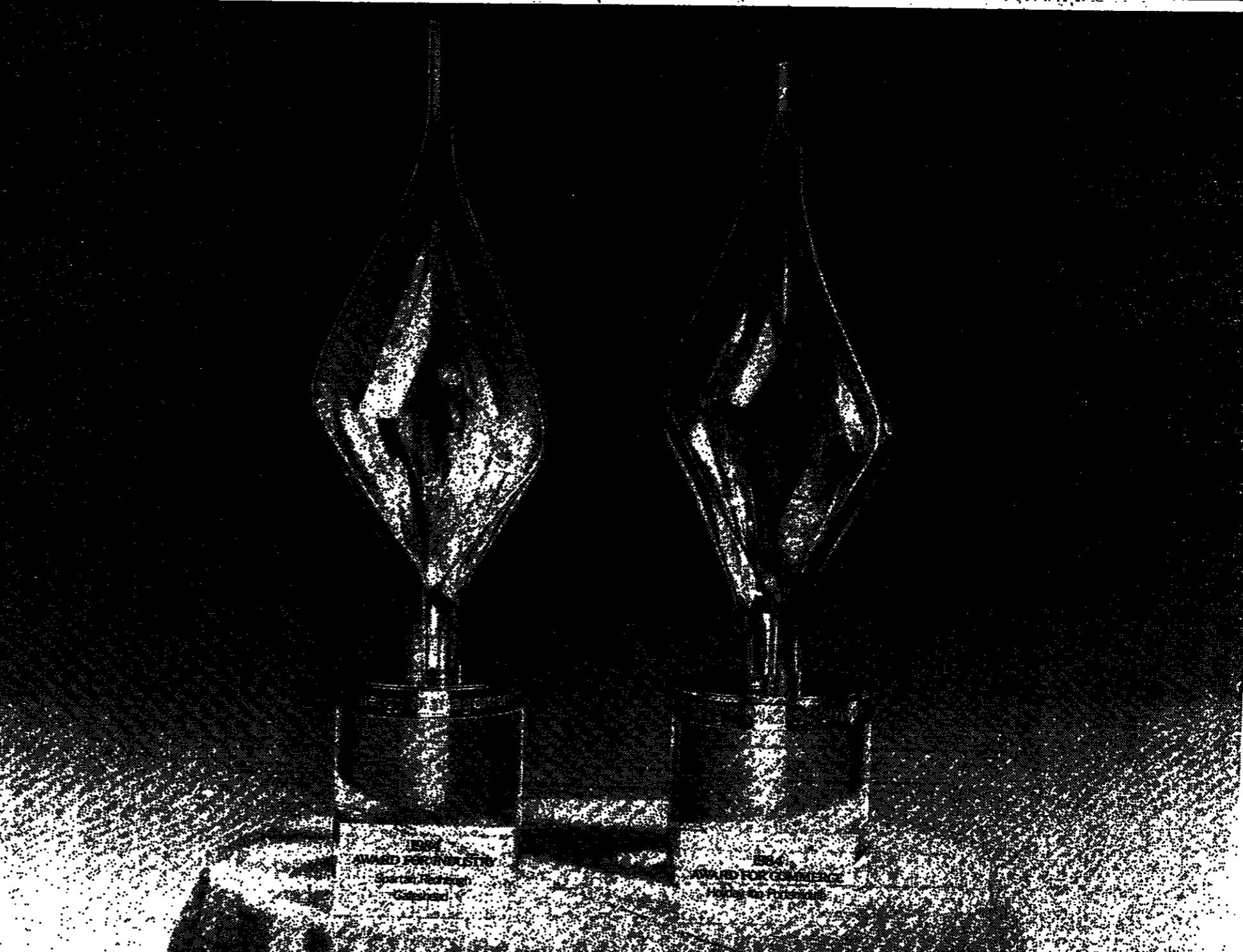
● BSC Coaled Products called in Wales Gas which replaced burners suggested other plant design changes and achieved a 40 per cent saving.

● Britania Refined Metals, producers of pure lead, called in South Eastern Gas, which suggested combustion changes in metal melting equipment, resulting in a 38 per cent saving.

DY

Too many tariffs can play havoc with prices

Are you paying too much?



IN OUR COMPETITION, BRITAIN'S THE BIG WINNER

Spartan Redheugh and Commonwealth Holiday Inns of Canada are the winners of this year's Gas Energy Management Awards. These are presented annually by the gas people to those organisations which, working in profitable partnership with the Technical Consultancy Service engineers of their Gas Region, are judged to have made the most significant contribution to the efficient use of fuel.

But in this competition, everybody wins - and Britain's the big-winner. Because this year's record 248 entrants are saving 25 million therms per year between them - and that's another record.

Like Spartan Redheugh and Holiday Inns, who have both enjoyed substantial fuel savings as a result of energy management programmes with attractively short payback periods, you could, with the help of British Gas, make your business more competitive.

How Gas Energy Management helped Spartan Redheugh to use more gas.

Spartan Redheugh Ltd of Gateshead, is the only large independent steel plate mill company in the UK. The energy management programme they agreed with engineers from Northern Gas was so successful in improving their competitive position that, despite achieving fuel savings of 27% per tonne, the company ended up using more

gas - as a result of expanding sales!

The programme included modifications to two giant gas-fired furnaces - heat recovery systems were incorporated, new controls and instrumentation added, and the throughput of the furnaces increased. And a new "state of the art" heat treatment furnace was designed which has been selected as an Energy Efficiency Demonstration Project. It is hoped that this will eventually help many other British companies to improve their energy efficiency.

The benefits have included improved product quality - due to more uniform temperature control - and increased furnace capacity, as well as significant cost reductions. Payback on the investment is a mere 15 months.

Good Housekeeping at Holiday Inn, Portsmouth

The hotel business is a highly competitive one, and the management of the luxurious Holiday Inn, Portsmouth, knew that to offer the best value for money, tight control of energy costs was needed, without, of course, affecting the comfort and facilities offered to guests.

With the help of Southern Gas engineers, the hotel embarked on an integrated energy management project, installing new equipment and controls, monitoring monthly departmental energy consumptions and promoting energy

management awareness among staff in all departments. For example, chambermaids now turn off air-conditioning after servicing rooms; lights and heating are turned off when not needed, and good housekeeping measures in the kitchen include the careful loading of ovens to maximise utilisation of capacity.

As a result, the hotel has reduced its gas consumption by 37%, while additional savings have been made in electricity costs.

Payback is envisaged in only 5 months. The savings enable the Holiday Inn to keep prices competitive - and their guests comfortable.

To: British Gas, Room 727, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT
I would like to enter into profitable partnership with British Gas.
I would like to know more about:
How gas could help my business
The British Gas Technical Consultancy Service
The British Gas School of Fuel Management
Tick appropriate boxes:

NAME _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____

THE GAS PEOPLE AND THEIR CUSTOMERS - A WONDERFUEL PARTNERSHIP

Gas

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Reaping rich rewards at Cable and Wireless

Cable and Wireless chose an ideal moment yesterday to electrify the market with good results half an hour before the lists closed for British Telecom at 10 o'clock. Interim profits for the half year to September 30 are 23 per cent higher at £109 million. An improvement in pretax margins of more than a point was equally eye-catching. The shares climbed 20p to over 400p - what an excellent investment they have proved since privatization - and look set to go higher. Frustrated Telecom money looking for another outlet in telecommunications would find a good home in the impressive international business Sir Eric Sharp and his team are busily building.

Dedicated Cable and Wireless watchers like Bill Dixon of Scott, Goff Hancock are forecasting full year profits of about £235 million (against £184 million), which gives prospective earnings per share of 30p and a target price-earnings ratio of 13½. Assuming that Telecom goes to a 30p premium BT would be valued at about 11½ times earnings. But C and W is growing twice as fast as BT. No wonder the stock has been nicknamed the rich man's British Telecom.

The trend behind the figures supports the tag. The market has assumed that Cable and Wireless's involvement in the United Kingdom market via Mercury Communications, would push up costs and borrowings before any offsetting revenue starts flowing. This is not so. Mercury is costing only about £1 million a month to set up, while borrowings have not changed significantly since the year-end in March. C and W carries on attacking the United Kingdom telecommunications market without upsetting the equilibrium of its balance sheet.

C and W will also bring its United Kingdom network into operation far faster than outsiders have estimated. It should be working by the early part of next year. Already leading customers are coming in at a significant rate. Whereas BT will constrain for some time by its traditional welfare economics - for example maintaining an excessive staff and servicing vandalized phone booths, Mercury can go straight for the fat margin commercial telecommunications business. Not surprisingly, C and W finance director, Mr Ernest Potter, sounds both aggressive and confident about the planned invasion of BT's hitherto protected home market.

The company is fairly taciturn about

Still waiting for the OFT

This week, partners of Deloitte Haskins and Sells will be gathering in a series of informal meetings to discuss in detail the implications of the proposed merger with Price Waterhouse. Next week their potential colleagues at PW will be having similar meetings. Most of the queries about the organization and structure and the impact on the partners' pay cheques can be answered with ease. One crucial question cannot. Will the Office of Fair Trading recommend referral of the merger to the Monopolies Commission?

After two months of investigation by the OFT and numerous meetings with partners from PW and Deloitte, it is still not in a position to make a decision. An announcement is "not imminent", the OFT coyly said.

Neither PW nor Deloitte has any clue to which way the OFT will jump. Mr Alex Fletcher's words, delivered ironically at an Institute of Chartered Accountants seminar, about companies seeking confidential guidance on the likelihood of a referral, have a hollow ring in the ears of the PW and Deloitte partners. They must

developments in the United States, another area where the market fears C and W should not tread. US results are included in returns from the Western Hemisphere, where profits were unchanged at £10 million. Dr Potter said yesterday that results reflected costs incurred in building up the TDX and fibre-optic transmission systems. By next year, this shadowy American presence could be transformed into a network stretching from Boston to Houston via New York and Chicago. It would be far bigger than Mercury and potentially a leading money spinner.

Meanwhile, C and W's powerful business in the Far East is still pumping cash into the rest of the group. Involvement in a high growth area like the Pacific Basin means that profits climb steeply as soon as break even point is passed, with very little boost to costs from higher telecommunications traffic. Interim pre-tax profits in the Far East are up 34 per cent to £74 million.

C and W's acquisition of Hong Kong Telephone (Telco), as the C and W director, Mr Brian Pemberton confirmed when I talked with him recently in Hongkong, was "an excellent buy". Rarely do you find companies to buy with high productivity, low tariffs and a well motivated staff of almost uniformly good quality, which are also a technical fit with your own operation and with which you would otherwise come into increasing conflict.

C and W's joint ventures with the Chinese are proceeding broadly according to plan. In time they might prove to have been the most enlightened bridge-building initiatives taken by any British company in the past decade. They are significant not least in acting as a catalyst for British engineering, construction, shipping and banking alive to the great changes taking place in Peking.

Japan is an area where C and W is "trying to fathom the possibilities". The Japanese have set a similar course with their State-owned telecommunications monopoly, NTT, as the Government did with British Telecom. The Tokyo-Osaka corridor, which carries almost half Japan's telecommunications traffic is comparable with London-Birmingham where Mercury will be up and running next year. It is the sort of practical experience that might help C and W find a place in the Japanese market if and when the promised deregulation comes.

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SE agrees to dual capacity for IDs

Dual capacity is about to be allowed on the stock market trading floor for the first time since 1909. In a break with tradition, the Stock Exchange has agreed to allow stockbrokers, who trade as principals, also to act as agents and will allow stockbrokers to set up a pitch and make markets on their own account.

The facility will be given only to the new International Dealership, and be confined to foreign stocks. The Stock Exchange Council will consider detailed rules next Tuesday.

International Dealerships were permitted from April 1983, year, allowing brokers and jobbers to negotiate commission rates and make markets in foreign stocks. At the time, the IDs were to operate off the 1982 letter.

Viscount Davignon said angrily yesterday that this was nothing but a protectionist act.

The EEC has already taken retaliatory action against the United States for imposing discriminatory duties on specialty steels. These include restrictions on imports of American goods such as sports equipment and chemicals.

But it is now considering attacking more sensitive products, such as maize gluten feed - a commodity which the powerful American farm lobby wants to be able to sell in unlimited quantities to the EEC.

From Bailey Morris, Washington

US business groups joined state and local politicians across the country in opposing the Treasury Department's massive tax reform plan which President Reagan ordered more than a year ago but has not yet adopted.

The controversial plan calling for a modified "fat tax" would eliminate many of the tax breaks allowances enjoyed by big businesses and affect adversely the ability of local governments to raise money.

Congressional leaders said yesterday neither the Treasury proposals nor a similar, modified tax reform plan likely to emerge from the White House would stand a chance of passage without Mr Reagan's strong support.

The controversy over the tax plan arose yesterday even as Mr Reagan received a new deficit

reduction plan which called, for the first time, for cuts in defence spending over the next several years.

Mr Reagan has said repeatedly that both tax increases and defence spending cuts were "off-limits" as tools to reduce spiraling Federal budget deficits projected at \$210 billion this fiscal year.

But officials said yesterday the President may be willing to accept a slower rate of military buildup in the interest of meeting a goal to cut the deficit in half, to an estimated \$100 billion, by the fiscal year 1988.

Officials close to the talks said the deficit reduction plan presented to Mr Reagan included severe cuts in domestic spending programmes, many to be eliminated entirely, in addition to selective cuts in defence spending of about \$10

Deficit reduction plan would hit US defence spending



Donald Regan: 'Treasury's plan is fair'.

It was certain to be opposed by Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, in a replay of the internal battles over military spending which have erupted in almost every year of Mr Reagan's presidency.

The "core group" of budget advisers to Mr Reagan, which does not include the Defence Secretary, planned to brief cabinet members and Congressional leaders on the new proposals today.

The Treasury plan would drop the overall corporate tax rate to 33 per cent from 46 per cent, but it would also eliminate all tax breaks.

Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, admitted that the plan would shift a large amount of the nation's tax burden from individuals to corporations but he said it was a fair plan because so many corporations are now able to avoid taxes altogether.

Pound slips below \$1.20

The dollar remained firm yesterday, in spite of prime rate cuts from 11.75 to 11.25 per cent by several US banks, following Citibank's move on Tuesday. Sterling dropped to \$1.1925 at one stage, before closing in London at \$1.2025, 65 points down on the day. Sterling was generally vulnerable slipping 0.75 pence against the Deutsche mark to DM3.6850. The sterling index dropped 0.4 to 74.2.

Later in New York, the pound slipped back below \$1.20.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1,187.5 up 9.5 (high 1,187.5; low 1,182.8)

FT-Gilt: 82.96 down 0.04

All Share: N/A

Datstream USM Leaders

Index: 105.51 up 0.25

New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest) 1219.41 down 0.77

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 1,248.08 up 63.96

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1116.63 up 5.90

Amsterdam: 179.4 up 1.5

Sydney: ASX Index 751.2 down 1.4

Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1091.6 up 5.5

Brussels: General Index 158.23 up 0.02

Paris: CAC Index 181.5 up 0.3

Zurich: SKA General 313.60 up 0.06

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: 74.2 down 0.4 (range 74.0-74.1)

DM: 3.6850 down 65pts

Fr: 1.2825 down 0.03

Yen: 295 down 1.75

Index: 142.4 up 0.7

DM 3.0610 up 0.0095

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: \$1.1997

Dollar: DM 3.0750

ECU: €0.823450

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9%-9.1%

Finance houses base rate 11

Discount market loans week fixed 9%

3 month interbank 9%^{1/2}-9.1%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 9%^{1/2}-9%

3 month Fr 5.75%-5%

3 month Ff 10.75%-10%

US rates

Bank prime rate 11.75-11.25

Fed funds 8%

Treasury long bond 103 1/2-103 1/2

ECB Fixed Rate Sterling Export

Finance Scheme IV Average

reference rate for interest period

October 3 to November 6, 1984, inclusive: 10.616 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):

am \$229.10 pm \$229.00

close \$330.50-\$331.50

(2275.75-276.75)

New York (latest): \$330.05

Kruegerand (per coin):

\$340.00-\$41.50 (E263.75-285.00)

Sovereigns* (new):

\$77.50-\$8.50 (\$64.50-\$5.50)

*Excludes VAT

●MR REGINALD DAY, a former official at the Department of Industry's companies investigation branch, has been appointed by the Government to tighten up contract tendering procedures at the Property Services Agency which manages £10 billion of Government property. The PSA has been criticized for fraud and corruption in its ranks.

The chart records the course of the Thatcher bull market, taking share prices up in an almost uninterrupted straight line since the autumn of 1979. But chart analysts were warning that the recent trend looks ominously like the dreaded "double top".

Shares in Johnson Matthey plc recovered from 68p to close at 75p, still 5p lower on the day, after the announcement.

Johnson Matthey plc has close ties with Rustenburg as sole marketing agent and a refiner of its platinum. It is believed to have requested information about this key part of Johnson Matthey plc's business some time ago.

Although Rustenburg and Johannesburg Consolidated do not seem to have refused the information outright, they appear reluctant to divulge it.

If you don't own a single share you can still afford a complete set.

Look what happens when you make a television as reliable as a Sony Trinitron. People automatically think it'll be expensive.

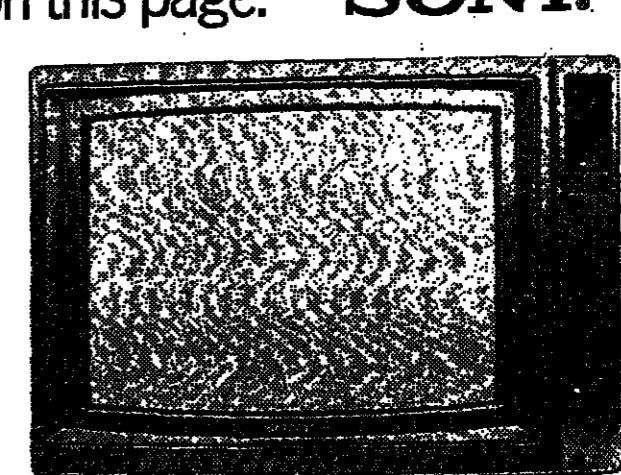
Not so.

You can get a 20" for only £299.95 and a 22" with remote control for only £399.95. Maybe the best investments are on this page.

SONY



£299.95.



£399.95.

Henderson sells stake in HBM

Henderson Administration is selling its 50 per cent shareholding in Henderson Baring Management to Baring Brothers for an undisclosed sum. HBM, equally owned by Henderson and Baring since 1977, provides investment services mainly in Far Eastern securities.

Henderson wants to expand into the US pension fund (ERISA) market and will be unable to do so unless it is independent of Baring. It plans to build up its own Far Eastern team.

HBM owns 50 per cent of Baring International Investment. Tempus, page 23.

MEPC's pretax profits rose by £4.8 million to £45.15 million for the year ended September 30. Earnings per share rose by 18.3 per cent to 42.6p and net asset value by 9.5 per cent. The portfolio was revalued at £1.24 billion from £1.12 billion last year. A final dividend of 6.5p will make a total of 9p for the year against 8p last year. Gross rental income rose to £17.17m from £10.8m. Tempus, page 23.

ILLINGWORTH MORRIS is not paying a dividend for the six months to September 30, as last year. Pretax profits climbed 1.9 per cent to £1.1 million from £1.1 million to £1.2 million. Tempus, page 23.</



LWT (Holdings) plc

(Parent Company of London Weekend Television, Hutchinson Publishing Group and Page & Moy Travel)



CHAIRMAN: CHRISTOPHER BLAND

**Results for the year ended 29 July 1984:
Highlights from the Chairman's Statement**

- * Record pre-tax profit of £10.5 million
- * Record profit contribution from international programme sales (£4.6 million)
- * Recommended dividend increase of 30%
- * Assets per share increased by 21%
- * Encouraging start to the 1984/85 financial year

	1984 £'000	1983 £'000
Turnover	163,126	136,224
Group profit before exchequer levy	15,396	5,899
Exchequer levy	4,897	553
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	5,368	1,378
Group profit attributable to members of the company	5,138	3,907
Dividends	2,416	1,844
Earnings per share	30.73p	23.57p
Dividends per share (net)	14.40p	11.08p
Assets per share	220.00p	182.04p

Copies of the 1984 Annual Report and Accounts are available from the Company Secretary,
LWT (Holdings) plc, South Bank Television Centre, Upper Ground, London SE1 9LT.



LWT (Holdings) plc

ARTHUR BELL SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

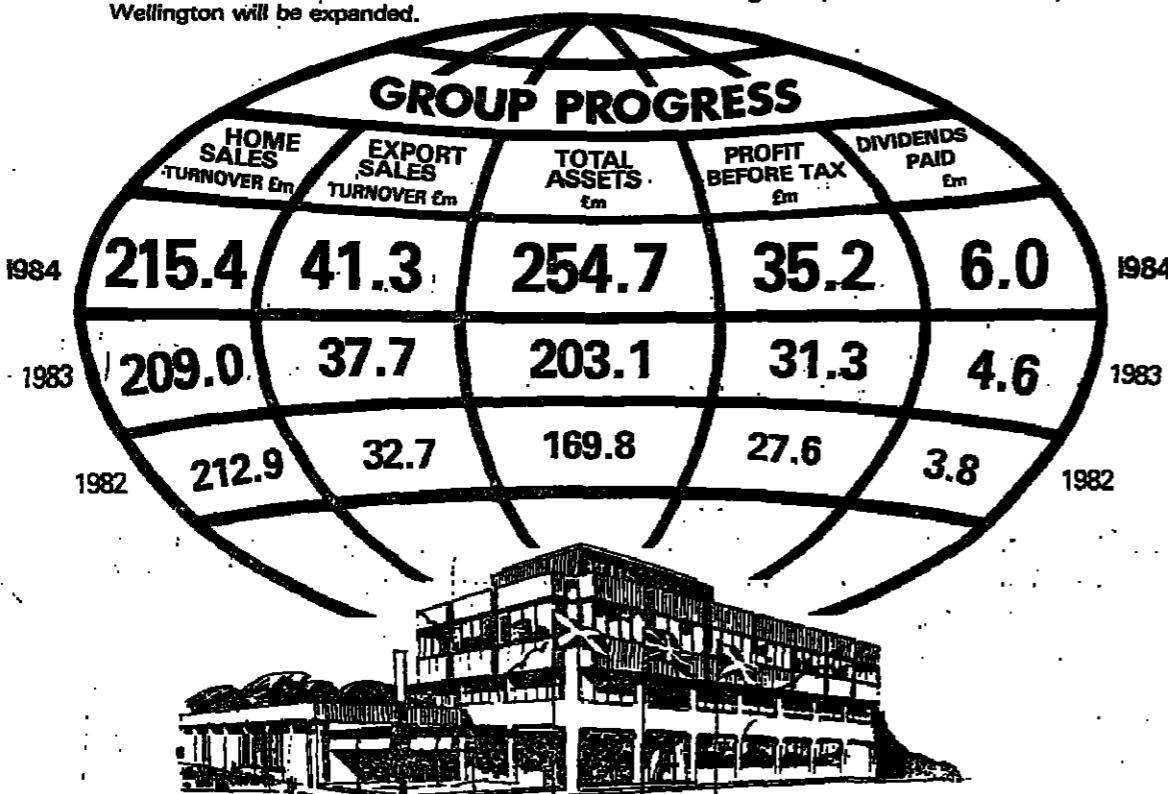
Another Year of Growth throughout the World

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY maintained its position as clear market leader in the United Kingdom with a market share of twenty per cent and the Company continues to place emphasis behind the promotion of BELL'S in a manner which fully reflects the quality of the product.

BELL'S Export Sales have for the past few years outperformed the industry as a whole and 1984 is no exception with additional market penetration being achieved in a number of Overseas countries.

In February 1984 the Company acquired the whole of the issued Share Capital of Glenelg Hotels PLC. This acquisition forms a sound base from which further expansion can be developed in the area of prestige and high quality hotels.

In February 1984 the Company also purchased Wellington Importers Limited, an importer of wines and spirits with headquarters in New York. The facilities provided by Wellington will be used to distribute BELL'S in the U.S.A. and the range of products marketed by Wellington will be expanded.



Extract from the Chairman's Statement:

Employees of all Divisions of the Group have contributed significantly to the achievement of the record results now reported. On behalf of the Board of Directors I would thank them for their continued support and for their contribution to the success of the Company.

GROUP	1974	1975	1976	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
EARNINGS PER SHARE PENCE	2.9	2.9	4.2	8.8	10.9	12.9	13.4	14.9	18.6	18.3

ARTHUR BELL & SONS plc, ESTABLISHED 1825 — AND STILL AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Copies of Arthur Bell & Sons plc Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Chemybank, Perth, Scotland.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

Market rates	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
New York	1.1250-1.1265	1.1250-1.1265	1.1250-1.1265	1.1250-1.1265
Montreal	1.1262-1.1262	1.1262-1.1262	1.1262-1.1262	1.1262-1.1262
Groningen	1.1254-1.1256	1.1254-1.1256	1.1254-1.1256	1.1254-1.1256
Lisbon	1.1255-1.1256	1.1255-1.1256	1.1255-1.1256	1.1255-1.1256
Madrid	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258
Paris	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258
Tokyo	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258
Vienna	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258
Dublin	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258	1.1256-1.1258

Sterling Index compared with 1976 was down 0.4 at 74.2 (May's range 74.5-74.1).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Australia	1.4215-1.4245
Belgium	2.1870-2.1885
Finland	7.0575-7.0578
Hong Kong	4.9300-4.9400
Iceland	0.3605-0.3625
Iran	2.9015-2.9025
Ireland	1.1105-1.1110
West Germany	3.0000-3.0010
Switzerland	2.6200-2.6220
Netherlands	2.6200-2.6220
France	9.3900-9.4000
Italy	1.1977-1.1982
Belgium/Comm.	6.140-6.141
Holland	7.0200-7.0205
Portugal	1.71-1.715
Austria	21.25-21.257

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank, HOFEX and Ester.

OTHER CURRENCIES

EURO-\$ DEPOSITS
4 months 10% - 10%
5 months 10% - 10%
6 months 10% - 10%
10 months 10% - 10%
12 months 10% - 10%

(%) Cash, 5% Seven days, 8% 1st, 10% 2nd, 12% 3rd, 14% 4th, 16% 5th, 18% 6th, 20% 7th, 22% 8th, 24% 9th, 26% 10th, 28% 11th, 30% 12th, 32% 13th, 34% 14th, 36% 15th, 38% 16th, 40% 17th, 42% 18th, 44% 19th, 46% 20th, 48% 21st, 50% 22nd, 52% 23rd, 54% 24th, 56% 25th, 58% 26th, 60% 27th, 62% 28th, 64% 29th, 66% 30th, 68% 31st, 70% 1st, 72% 2nd, 74% 3rd, 76% 4th, 78% 5th, 80% 6th, 82% 7th, 84% 8th, 86% 9th, 88% 10th, 90% 11th, 92% 12th, 94% 13th, 96% 14th, 98% 15th, 100% 16th, 102% 17th, 104% 18th, 106% 19th, 108% 20th, 110% 21st, 112% 22nd, 114% 23rd, 116% 24th, 118% 25th, 120% 26th, 122% 27th, 124% 28th, 126% 29th, 128% 30th, 130% 31st, 132% 1st, 134% 2nd, 136% 3rd, 138% 4th, 140% 5th, 142% 6th, 144% 7th, 146% 8th, 148% 9th, 150% 10th, 152% 11th, 154% 12th, 156% 13th, 158% 14th, 160% 15th, 162% 16th, 164% 17th, 166% 18th, 168% 19th, 170% 20th, 172% 21st, 174% 22nd, 176% 23rd, 178% 24th, 180% 25th, 182% 26th, 184% 27th, 186% 28th, 188% 29th, 190% 30th, 192% 31st, 194% 1st, 196% 2nd, 198% 3rd, 200% 4th, 202% 5th, 204% 6th, 206% 7th, 208% 8th, 210% 9th, 212% 10th, 214% 11th, 216% 12th, 218% 13th, 220% 14th, 222% 15th, 224% 16th, 226% 17th, 228% 18th, 230% 19th, 232% 20th, 234% 21st, 236% 22nd, 238% 23rd, 240% 24th, 242% 25th, 244% 26th, 246% 27th, 248% 28th, 250% 29th, 252% 30th, 254% 31st, 256% 1st, 258% 2nd, 260% 3rd, 262% 4th, 264% 5th, 266% 6th, 268% 7th, 270% 8th, 272% 9th, 274% 10th, 276% 11th, 278% 12th, 280% 13th, 282% 14th, 284% 15th, 286% 16th, 288% 17th, 290% 18th, 292% 19th, 294% 20th, 296% 21st, 298% 22nd, 300% 23rd, 302% 24th, 304% 25th, 306% 26th, 308% 27th, 310% 28th, 312% 29th, 314% 30th, 316% 31st, 318% 1st, 320% 2nd, 322% 3rd, 324% 4th, 326% 5th, 328% 6th, 330% 7th, 332% 8th, 334% 9th, 336% 10th, 338% 11th, 340% 12th, 342% 13th, 344% 14th, 346% 15th, 348% 16th, 350% 17th, 352% 18th, 354% 19th, 356% 20th, 358% 21st, 360% 22nd, 362% 23rd, 364% 24th, 366% 25th, 368% 26th, 370% 27th, 372% 28th, 374% 29th, 376% 30th, 378% 31st, 380% 1st, 382% 2nd, 384% 3rd, 386% 4th, 388% 5th, 390% 6th, 392% 7th, 394% 8th, 396% 9th, 398% 10th, 400% 11th, 402% 12th, 404% 13th, 406% 14th, 408% 15th, 410% 16th, 412% 17th, 414% 18th, 416% 19th, 418% 20th, 420% 21st, 422% 22nd, 424% 23rd, 426% 24th, 428% 25th, 430% 26th, 432% 27th, 434% 28th, 436% 29th, 438% 30th, 440% 31st, 442% 1st, 444% 2nd, 446% 3rd, 448% 4th, 450% 5th, 452% 6th, 454% 7th, 456% 8th, 458% 9th, 460% 10th, 462% 11th, 464% 12th, 466% 13th, 468% 14th, 470% 15th, 472% 16th, 474% 17th, 476% 18th, 478% 19th, 480% 20th, 482% 21st, 484% 22nd, 486% 23rd, 488% 24th, 490% 25th, 492% 26th, 494% 27th, 496% 28th, 498% 29th, 500% 30th, 502% 31st, 504% 1st, 506% 2nd, 508% 3rd, 510% 4th, 512% 5th, 514% 6th, 516% 7th, 518% 8th, 520% 9th, 522% 10th, 524% 11th, 526% 12th, 528% 13th, 530% 14th, 532% 15th, 534% 16th, 536% 17th,

STOCK MARKET REPORT

ICI leads shares' upward spiral

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Enthusiasm for the British Telecom share sale spilled over into the stock markets again yesterday, helping both the FT-30 and FT-SE 100 indices to new records.

The FT-SE 100 was up 9.5 points to 1187.5, and the 30-share market showed a 3.9-point gain to 929.2.

Continued hopes of more cuts in interest rates, and a spreading belief that the miners' strike is past the worst - in terms of damage to the economy - also boosted sentiment on Throgmorton Street.

Imperial Chemical Industries was one of the best movers on the top 30 lists, taking heart from kind words from de Zoete & Bevan, the stockbroker. De Zoete met the company earlier this week and came away as convinced as ever that the shares are undervalued.

Yesterday, the share price touched 682p in response to support from the broker, but later closed at 680p, up 8p on the day.

Nevertheless, ICI is unlikely to see a full re-raising of its shares in the short-term, given the downturn for the plastics and petro-chemical industry which analysts reckon is on the cards. De Zoete, however,

expect ICI earnings to hold up well in any such market decline.

British Petroleum recovered some of the ground lost recently, rising 10p to 493p, as the oil market heard news which might help world spot prices.

The Russians say they may not be able to deliver as much oil as promised to the West.

Godfrey Davies, the Ford Main dealer which has been building up its parts homes operations, gained 6p to 110p on chatter that it intended to sell its motor interests. Not true, said Mr Cecil Redfern, chairman. Davies is, however, closing its workshop at Neasden Lane, London, retaining only a sales depot there. The freehold site covers five acres.

under present contracts, and may even cut oil deliveries entirely, invoking the "force majeure" clause. That could put the squeeze on gas-oil supplies next month.

The Soviet Union exports about 1.8 million to 2 million barrels a day to the West, and itself needs strong oil prices to keep up the inflow of foreign currency.

Beecham Group was still enjoying Wednesday's half-year

profits news, and the shares rose another 10p to 378p, making a two-day gain of 23p.

American investors looked to be active again, helping for Glaxo Holdings and Hansen Trust, among others. Glaxo rose 17p to 1042p, while Hansen went up better to 282p.

Lancer Industries, who also reported profit figures recently, stayed on buyers' lists, and the shares were 5p up at 285p.

Bawtree Industries and TI Group were among the handful of leading shares to hold the indices back. Both these share prices dropped ahead of their displacement by two new comers to the leader lists.

British Telecom and National Westminster Bank will take their places in the top 30 next week.

Bawtree fell 2p to 193p, and TI Group went 6p down to 238p. Prospective newcomer NatWest showed appreciation of the new status with a run up to 587p before settling for a 7p rise to 579p.

Supermarkets were strong with Tesco leading the way with a 7p jump to 236p. Takeover talk again swirled around Rowntree Mackintosh, the sweets group. The shares were at one time up 14p on suggested American interest. They closed 5p up at 354p.

Cadbury Schweppes jumped 3p to 160p and Maynards, once the target for Mr Lew Carter, edged ahead 10p to 270p on talk that a new bidder lurked.

Debenhams, in early trade,

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		ZINC HIGH GRADE	690.00-700.00
Rubber in £'s per tonne;	Coffee, cotton, sugar in £'s per metric ton	Three months	680.00-687.00
Gold	1984	One month	680.00-687.00
Jan	615.95	Two months	680.00-687.00
Feb	605.05	Three months	680.00-687.00
Mar	625.15	Four months	680.00-687.00
Apr	605.35	Five months	680.00-687.00
May	625.35	Six months	680.00-687.00
Jun	675.55	Seven months	680.00-687.00
Jul	695.35	Eight months	680.00-687.00
Aug	695.35	Nine months	680.00-687.00
Sept	625.45	Ten months	680.00-687.00
Oct	695.75	Eleven months	680.00-687.00
Nov	685.90	Twelve months	680.00-687.00
Dec	685.90	One year	680.00-687.00
Vol:	2243	Two years	680.00-687.00
COFFEE		ZINC STANDARD	690.00-700.00
Jan	326.75-328.00	Three months	680.00-687.00
Feb	326.75-328.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Mar	326.75-328.00	Two years	680.00-687.00
Apr	326.75-328.00	Three years	680.00-687.00
May	326.75-328.00	Four years	680.00-687.00
Jun	326.75-328.00	Five years	680.00-687.00
Jul	326.75-328.00	Six years	680.00-687.00
Aug	326.75-328.00	Seven years	680.00-687.00
Sept	326.75-328.00	Eight years	680.00-687.00
Oct	326.75-328.00	Nine years	680.00-687.00
Nov	326.75-328.00	Ten years	680.00-687.00
Dec	326.75-328.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Vol:	6423	Two years	680.00-687.00
LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET		ZINC STANDARD	690.00-700.00
Jan	327.00-328.00	Three months	680.00-687.00
Feb	327.00-328.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Mar	327.00-328.00	Two years	680.00-687.00
Apr	327.00-328.00	Three years	680.00-687.00
May	327.00-328.00	Four years	680.00-687.00
Jun	327.00-328.00	Five years	680.00-687.00
Jul	327.00-328.00	Six years	680.00-687.00
Aug	327.00-328.00	Seven years	680.00-687.00
Sept	327.00-328.00	Eight years	680.00-687.00
Oct	327.00-328.00	Nine years	680.00-687.00
Nov	327.00-328.00	Ten years	680.00-687.00
Dec	327.00-328.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Vol:	2243	Two years	680.00-687.00
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		ZINC STANDARD	690.00-700.00
Jan	226.00-227.00	Three months	680.00-687.00
Feb	226.00-227.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Mar	226.00-227.00	Two years	680.00-687.00
Apr	226.00-227.00	Three years	680.00-687.00
May	226.00-227.00	Four years	680.00-687.00
Jun	226.00-227.00	Five years	680.00-687.00
Jul	226.00-227.00	Six years	680.00-687.00
Aug	226.00-227.00	Seven years	680.00-687.00
Sept	226.00-227.00	Eight years	680.00-687.00
Oct	226.00-227.00	Nine years	680.00-687.00
Nov	226.00-227.00	Ten years	680.00-687.00
Dec	226.00-227.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Vol:	2243	Two years	680.00-687.00
LONDON STANDARD CATHODES		ZINC STANDARD	690.00-700.00
Jan	1104.00-1105.00	Three months	680.00-687.00
Feb	1104.00-1105.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Mar	1104.00-1105.00	Two years	680.00-687.00
Apr	1104.00-1105.00	Three years	680.00-687.00
May	1104.00-1105.00	Four years	680.00-687.00
Jun	1104.00-1105.00	Five years	680.00-687.00
Jul	1104.00-1105.00	Six years	680.00-687.00
Aug	1104.00-1105.00	Seven years	680.00-687.00
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Oct	1104.00-1105.00	Nine years	680.00-687.00
Nov	1104.00-1105.00	Ten years	680.00-687.00
Dec	1104.00-1105.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Vol:	2243	Two years	680.00-687.00
ZINC HIGH GRADE		ZINC STANDARD	690.00-700.00
Jan	984.00-985.00	Three months	680.00-687.00
Feb	984.00-985.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Mar	984.00-985.00	Two years	680.00-687.00
Apr	984.00-985.00	Three years	680.00-687.00
May	984.00-985.00	Four years	680.00-687.00
Jun	984.00-985.00	Five years	680.00-687.00
Jul	984.00-985.00	Six years	680.00-687.00
Aug	984.00-985.00	Seven years	680.00-687.00
Sept	984.00-985.00	Eight years	680.00-687.00
Oct	984.00-985.00	Nine years	680.00-687.00
Nov	984.00-985.00	Ten years	680.00-687.00
Dec	984.00-985.00	One year	680.00-687.00
Vol:	2243	Two years	680.00-687.00
REPUBLIC DU ZAIRE		ZINC STANDARD	690.00-700.00
SUCRERIE DE KILIBA s.a.r.l. - Kiliba - KIVU		Three months	680.00-687.00
Réhabilitation et Extension du Complexe Sucrier de Kiliba - Région du Kivu		One year	680.00-687.00
Avis d'Appel d'Offres International		Two years	680.00-687.00
1. - Object et Financement		Three years	680.00-687.00
Le Conseil Exécutif de la République du Zaïre en qualité de Maître d'Ouvrage et la Sucrerie de Kiliba (SUKC) s.a.r.l. en qualité de Maître d'Oeuvre bénéficiant d'un financement de la Banque Africaine de Développement (B.A.D.) pour la Réhabilitation et l'Extension du Complexe Sucrier de Kiliba.		Four years	680.00-687.00
2. - Acquisition et approvisionnement des biens et services de ces marchés seront effectués en accord avec les principes de base de compétition internationale tel que préconisé par la B.A.D. Le premier marché comprend la fourniture des matériels et équipements agricoles suivants:		Five years	680.00-687.00
Lot 1: tracteurs 4 x 4, pneus jumelés, de 180/185 CV avec attelage 3 points pour céréales et herbes porte-outils pour ditz.		Six years	680.00-687.00
Lot 2: tracteurs 4 x 4 de 145 CV.		Seven years	680.00-687.00
Lot 3: tracteur éparleur d'engrais, synchronisé de 100 CV.		Eight years	680.00-687.00
Lot 4: équipements scraper pour tracteur 180/185 CV.		Nine years	680.00-687.00
Lot 5: landplane mobile.		Ten years	680.00-687.00
équipements pour sous-solage.		One year	680.00-687.00
Lot 6: nivelleurs complets.		Two years	680.00-687.00
Lot 7: charrues à disques 12 x 32.		Three years	680.00-687.00
Lot 8: épandeur de cendre porté de 2000 t.		Four years	680.00-687.00
Lot 9: équipements silosser.		Five years	680.00-687.00
Lot 10: équipements bâtonniers/bûcheurs.		Six years	680.00-687.00
Lot 11: pelle excavatrice.		Seven years	680.00-687.00
Lot 12: équipements sous-tendeurs repousse.		Eight years	680.00-687.00

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

THOMAS LOCKER (HOLDINGS): Half-year to Sept 30. Interim dividend 0.375p (same). Figs in £'000. Turnover 13,803 (12,537). Pre-tax profit 1,047 (940). The board reports that group order books are higher than at the start of this year and provided the economic situation in Britain does not deteriorate, the profit for the second half-year should exceed the first.

TRICENTROL'S unaudited results for the three months ended September 30 show a net profit, before extraordinary charge, of £10.2 million, compared with £7.3 million in the same period of 1983. For the nine months ended September 30, the net profit is £21.5 million (£16.1 million).

CHARTERHOUSE ROTHSCHILD PACIFIC INVEST-

By Judith Huntley

LET, the expanding property company, may have found the formula for success in the City's changing financial market

London & Edinburgh Trust, the property development and investment company which came to the market a year ago this month, may have pulled off another coup in the London office market.

The company is having preliminary talks with Norwich Union Insurance over the long term funding of its planned 249,000 sq ft office development at Ropemaker Street, Islington, on the edge of the City.

LET hopes to win planning consent for the building today. In return for planning permission, LET will have to provide a crèche.

LET is cleverly designing the offices so that they can be built, occupied and funded in two distinct blocks separated by the ubiquitous atrium.

Norwich Union will say no more than that it is having early talks with the developer but it is believed that a figure of £30 million will be involved. Short term finance is being put up by Chase Manhattan Bank which was also involved in the group's

development of Billingsgate Market and adjoining site, let to Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank.

Chase Manhattan is not the only partner to be involved in both projects. The Covells, Matthews, Wheately Partnership is the architect for both schemes and Hillier Parker, the chartered surveyor, is acting for both developments.

LET is paying £19 million for the Ropemaker Street site which it bought from Barranquilla Investments. Barranquilla was in the process of refurbishing the building when LET offered to buy the site. LET, which will demolish the building is developing Ropemaker Street with Balfour Beatty.

Ropemaker Street is being designed to cope with the demands of the financial agglomerates for large open plan office space. It was a requirement of Chase Manhattan that the developer canvass opinion in the City about future space requirements.

LET's and Hillier Parker's ability to get a tenant for Billingsgate Market so quickly took the property world by surprise and it is now looking to see who will buy the scheme. At Ropemaker Street, LET is thinking along the lines of giving an institution, possibly Norwich Union, 80 to 90 per cent of the income with the fund having the option to buy LET's share at a yield of 6 to 6.5 per cent.

LET's links with the financial institutions of the City will not only be on the property side. The company intends developing its financial services operation, a project that will no doubt be helped by the appointment of Mr Stuart McDonald, a former director of N M Rothschild & Son, the City accepting house. Mr McDonald is now joint managing director with Mr Peter and Mr John Beckwith, the brothers who own 50 per cent of LET and are its guiding force.

Mr McDonald's links in the City - he specialized in property investment bids and mergers - will be invaluable to LET in its new and existing ventures. He is not the only new member to join the LET team. A former pension fund manager, as yet unnamed, will also be joining soon.

Mr Peter Beckwith says there

are several reasons for the increasing emphasis on financial services. One is the desire to even out the lumpy nature of profits from property dealing and investment. LET is looking for a more even cash flow.

This should be helped by the sale of some of its properties.

The Civil Aviation Authority's pension fund has bought the 70,000 sq ft Royal Berkshire House, Reading, let to British Telecom's Yellow Pages, at what is believed to be a 5 per cent yield. Abinger House in Dorking, Surrey, let to a subsidiary of GKN, has also been sold at a yield of 5.5 per cent and LET's 11,000 sq ft City building, 10 Arthur Street, is believed to have been sold for £15 million.

LET appears finally to have let the 59,000 sq ft office development, Fleming House in Chiswick, west London, to a German chemical and electrical company.

Meanwhile, LET is spreading its wings to the United States.

Rooms for let at new Lloyd's

It has been a good week for Debenham Tewson & Chinmicks. The firm has picked up the management of £350 million of property in the Electricity Supply Nominees portfolio, beating off rival bids from Richard Ellis and Hillier Parker May & Rowden.

ESN's legal wrangle with Richard Ellis over the project

management of the Trocadero scheme in Piccadilly, London, did not prevent the fund from considering its presentation to re-capture the job when ESN's contract expires next April.

Debenham Tewson won the day on that and now the firm has been given the instruction to let 130,000 sq ft in the Lloyd's (1986) Building, designed by Mr Richard Rogers and under construction to the Lloyd's underwriters. Space in the building, which according to Mr Peter Miller, chairman of Lloyd's, is on time and on budget, can be let in units as small as a single room or up to an entire floor. Planning stipulations require that tenants be associated with Lloyd's, or in the insurance or underwriting business.

Estate agents have been making news lately by moving house and Jones Lang Wootton is due to move into its new Hanover Square offices this week. Rumours are also rife that others are on the move.

Richard Ellis is looking for premises for its financial services venture to be set up in the City by Mr Andrew Huntley, the senior investment partner. Bury Court House, developed by Haslemere Estates, is a likely candidate for RE's new operation, but the firm would not confirm that it is taking space there. Also in the City, Chestertons is believed to be thinking of a mover from its Queen Street offices.

Debenham Tewson & Chinmicks, in need of extra staff to service the ESN work, is looking for more space in the West End. It wants to stay in the Brook Street area, but its search is likely to be accelerated as its success in winning ESN's portfolio management.

Prudential Assurance is among the top names in the shopping development field to be potential developers of a 250,000 sq ft retail development planned for Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Hillier Parker, the agent advising the local council, has received 36 applications. A shortlist of 10 or 12 names is to be drawn up by January with ideas for the development being left entirely to the developers.

Most of the land at the rear of the Calverley Road, is owned by the council but some site assembly will be needed. Scope exists for extending the existing multiples like Marks and Spencer, Boots and Woolworth, into the scheme. The strength of the retail market is such that competition for such a prime site will be intense.

The West Midlands stands to benefit from the new system

Mr John Beckwith has just returned from San Francisco where he has tied up a deal to develop 125,000 sq ft of offices in Pine Street with an American partner. The \$45 million (£37.25 million) project is being funded short term by the Bank of Montreal and will have a capital value of \$62 million.

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But Mr Peter Beckwith is keen to see that LET does not overstretch itself. He has recently rejected taking over Espy Trust's Belgian subsidiary.

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APPOINTMENTS

Standard Chartered Bank: Mr Gordon James is named senior general manager, and Mr John Richards, deputy general manager.

Lyons Tetley: Mr John Meredith is to join the company as general manager, business development, from December 3.

Trusthouse Forte: Mr Bernard F. Combemale has been appointed chairman of Trusthouse Forte Inc. and Travelodge International Inc.

H. D. Symons: Mr S. M. P. Bowden becomes managing director and Mr R. G. Lee will be sales & marketing manager.

Kings Photo: Mrs Sue Wilson joins the board.

Alfa-Laval: Mr B. Wirsén becomes managing director, succeeding Mr Björn Fagerström who becomes president of US operations. Mr C. Lennart Berglund is chairman.

ANZ Banking Group: Mr W. J. Bailey becomes managing director. Mr R. A. D. Nicolson, becomes deputy managing director.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company: Mr Roger Mann, is to become secretary from January 1 after the retirement of Mr Lewis Collins.

Thomas Borthwick & Sons: Mr Peter Cash has been elected to the board.

Nashua Copycat: Mr David Froet, Mr Mike Scowen and Mr Norman Notridge have been made directors.

Squibb-Nova: Mr William E. Cummings will be president from January 1.

Hill and Knowlton (City): Mr Peter Hamilton becomes managing director from December 10.

THE TIMES 1000

1983/84

The World's Top Companies

Full statistical details and addresses: UK, Europe, USA, Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc. From bookshops at £17.50 or £19.00 (inc. postage & packing) from Times Books Ltd, 18 Golden Square, London, W1.

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Lifecare International plc

(Registered in England No. 529284)

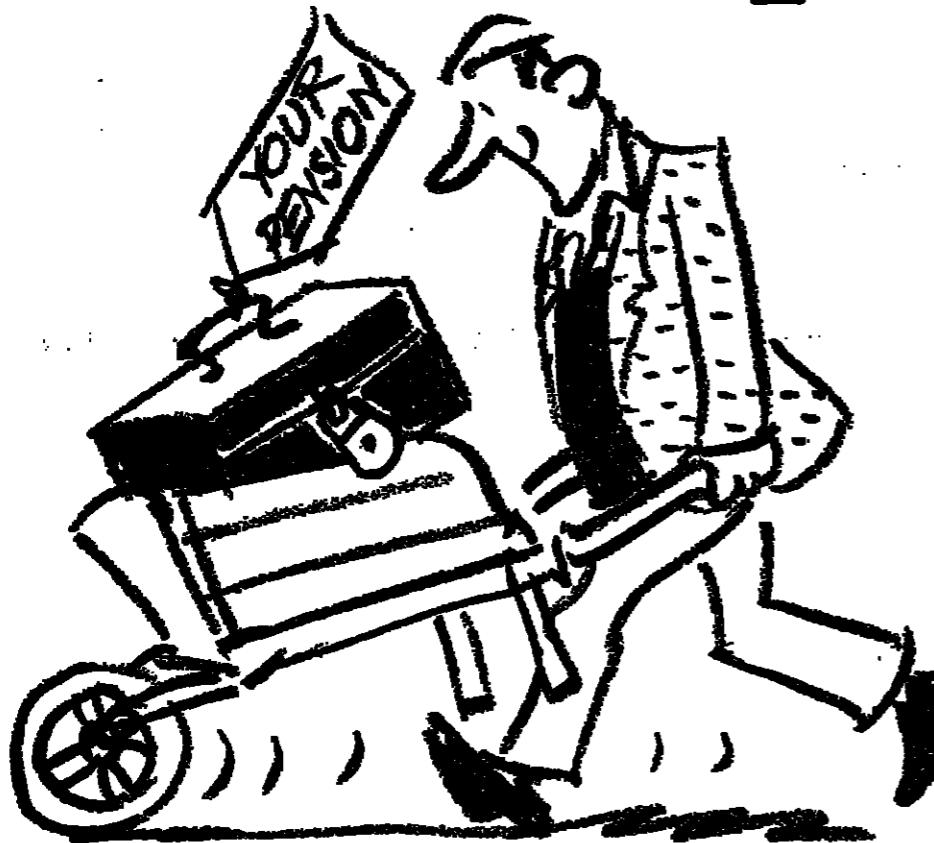
Issue of 6.25 per cent. Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares 1999

Under the terms of the rights issue which was announced on 5th November, 1984 details of which are contained in the Circular to Shareholders of Lifecare International plc ("the Company") dated 5th November, 1984 £1,095,412 new 6.25 per cent. Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares 1999 of £1 each ("new Preference Shares") are proposed to be issued as part of an issue of 1,095,412 Rights Units each consisting of 4 new Ordinary Shares of 10p each and one new Preference Share of £1. The subscription price for each Rights Unit is £2.04p per Unit. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the admission to listing of the new Ordinary Shares and the new Preference Shares. Dealings are expected to commence in the Rights Units nil paid on 29th November, 1984 and separate dealings will commence in the Ordinary Shares and the new Preference Shares comprised in the Rights Units from 21st December, 1984.

Particulars relating to the new Preference Shares of the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Services and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) until 18th January, 1985 from:-

Laurie, Milbank & Co.
Portland House,
72/73 Basinghall Street,
London EC2V 5DP

You'll be free to take out your own 'portable' pension. But what price freedom?



Perhaps you didn't know that the Government wants you to have the right to choose the sort of pension which suits you best. One which you will be able to transfer with you from job to job. Your own 'portable' pension.

The only problem is that freedom usually has its price. And so it is with these proposals.

We like freedom too, but...

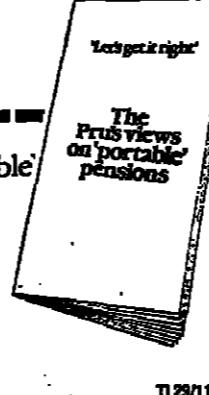
Let's make the point right away that we welcome the Government's inquiry into pension matters. And the greater freedom it implies.

But much of the existing structure is sound, and many of the changes the Government seeks can be made within it. These adjustments can occur without the great increase in costs and

For your free copy of "The Pru's views on 'portable' pensions", telephone: Teledata 01-200 0200, or write to Prudential (GP), Freepost, London EC1B 1PD.

Please be clear - this is a booklet for your information. There will be no follow up by the Prudential.

Name _____
Address _____



Ask for a copy of "The Pru's views on 'portable' pensions". Think it over - and have your say. After all, it's your pension we're talking about. And it will be your retirement!

PRUDENTIAL
Your pension. Let's get it right.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

Beckwith brothers rope in money men

By Judith Huntley

development of Billingsgate Market and adjoining site, now let to Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank.

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ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

China's long march towards capitalism

By Tim Congdon

After 35 years of socialist economics, Peking seems to be taking a leaf out of Western textbooks

Peking was a city overrun by cabbages early this month. They were everywhere, piled high for sale on pavements, tumbling off overloaded vans and trucks, stored in bulk for the winter in homes or served in some way or other in restaurants. A visiting economist would be reasonable to surmise that despite 35 years of socialist planning, cabbages were in massive oversupply.

Scepticism about socialism and planning is relatively new to China, but it is growing. Some leaders have started to talk in favourable terms about the "market economy", while *Liberation Daily* recently carried a story under the headline "Shanghai should be bold enough to set up a stock exchange".

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2%
Adam & Company	9 1/2%
Barclays	9 1/2%
BCCI	9 1/2%
Citibank Savings	11 1/2%
Consolidated Crds	10 1/2%
Continental Trust	9 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2%
Midland Bank	9 1/2%
Nat Westminster	9 1/2%
TSB	9 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2%
Citibank NA	9 1/2%

* Mortgage Base Rate
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £1,000, 6 1/2% £10,000 up to £50,000, 7 1/2%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

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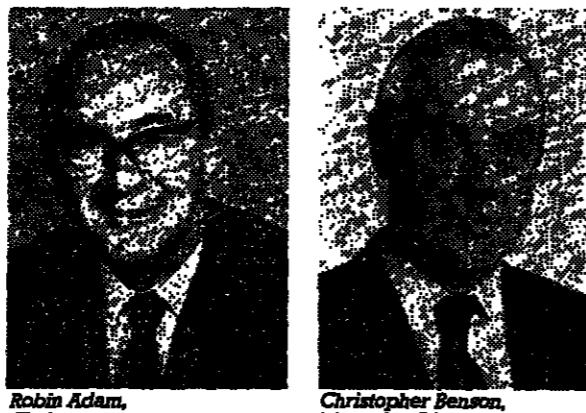
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SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS
(Year ended 30th September, 1984)

	1984 £'000	1983 £'000
Gross rents and other income	132,140	114,743
Earnings before taxation	45,153	40,407
Taxation	16,963	16,582
Earnings attributable to ordinary shares	27,776	23,472
Earnings per share	13.6p	11.5p
Net dividends per share	9.0p	8.0p
Net assets per share diluted	426p	389p

- * Pre-tax profits increased by 11.7%. Earnings per share up 18.3% and net assets per share up 9.5%.
- * Proposed final dividend of 6.5p net per share, making a total for the year of 9p (1983: 8p per share).
- * Gross assets increased from £1,259m. to £1,435m.
- * Net assets increased from 389p per share to 426p per share.
- * Capital commitments on our continuing development programme in U.K. and overseas are £84m. Cash balances remain strong at £95m.
- * The quality of our U.K. portfolio ensured strong growth in net income and negligible voids. Our major development in Reading proceeds on time and within budget.
- * In the U.S. our core holdings remain healthy but patchy markets adversely affected income from some investments.
- * Both the European and Australian portfolios show strong growth.

To: The Secretary, MEPC plc,
Brook House, 113 Park Lane,
London W1Y 4AY

Please send me a copy of the 1984 Annual Report
which will be available from 19th December, 1984.

Name _____

Address _____

Imminence of breach of peace justifies police stopping pickets

Moss & Others v Charles McSlehan

Before Mr Justice Skinner and Mr Justice Orton

Judgment delivered November 22

The general rule is that the leadership must have foreseen that areas open to international investment are experiencing more rapid industrial development than those which are closed. The most spectacular example is the Shenzhen special economic zone adjacent to Hong Kong, where wages are three times the Chinese average.

It is impossible to predict how far the reforms will go and where they will end. The present leadership could be displaced, in which case the momentum for change would be dissipated and a retreat to the old, drab communist orthodoxy could follow.

But there is also a chance that China will revolutionize its economy so thoroughly that it matches the economic advances of the capitalist Gang of Four (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan). If these were to happen, China is critical today of the "hegemonism" of the United States and the Soviet Union – might itself assume a hegemonic position in the world economy in 40 or 50 years. Whether the West should regard this prospect with excitement or terror is not, at present, altogether clear.

The author is economics partner at the stockbrokers L. Messel & Co.

But most bureaucrats who are numerous and powerful, particularly within the Communist Party, derive their rationale and livelihood from state control of the economy. Except for the highest planning organizations, active in implementing the reforms, the bureaucracy is liable to become hostile towards any system which involves a

reform will be felt from January 1, when enterprises will be able to retain half or more of their profits, all of which are at present payable to the state, and will also have more freedom setting prices. In addition, the prices of agricultural products in the towns will be allowed to rise to a market clearing level so that heavy subsidies now being disbursed to the peasants can be phased out.

These measures can be justified by standard textbook price theory and have been advocated by the World Bank in many developing economies

wider diffusion of economic responsibility.

The political problem is therefore to tranquilize the bureaucracy while the reforms further invigorate the economy or, better still, to provoke elements inside the bureaucracy to participate in the reforms. The leadership seems to be tackling this problem in two ways.

The first is the adoption of a form of Orwellian Newspeak in which otherwise unacceptable capitalist arrangements are made palatable by being given socialist labels. When asked how companies are to be financed once the reforms have been introduced, a central bank executive might mention three possibilities: funds could be obtained from the state, from the banking system or from the "social channel".

The social channel would be able to create an economy with a substantial role for market forces and private property rights in the next five to 10 years is, however, far from clear. Although it is impossible to judge public opinion in a country like China, it seems plausible that Deng enjoys widespread popularity at present because of greater consumer affluence.

But China's leadership knows that it cannot catch up with the West unless industry is able to progress as well as agriculture. On October 20 this year, the third plenary session of the 12th Central Committee therefore announced, along with other sweeping changes, that the responsibility system was to be extended to the urban economy.

The main impact of the reform will be felt from January 1, when enterprises will be able to retain half or more of their profits, all of which are at present payable to the state, and will also have more freedom setting prices. In addition, the prices of agricultural products in the towns will be allowed to rise to a market clearing level so that heavy subsidies now being disbursed to the peasants can be phased out.

These measures can be justified by standard textbook price theory and have been advocated by the World Bank in many developing economies

... a real risk of a breach of peace in the sense that it was in close proximity both in place and time, then the conditions existed for reasonable preventive action including if necessary, the measures taken in this case.

The possibility of a breach must be real to justify any preventive action. The imminence or immediacy of the threat to the peace determined what action was reasonable.

If the police feared that a convoy of cars travelling towards a working coal-field bearing banners and flags was about to commit an offence, even if it was not intended to do so, the police would be justified in halting the convoy to inquire into its destination and purpose.

If, on stopping the vehicles, the police were satisfied that there was a real possibility of the occupants causing a breach of the peace, even if they had no intention of doing so, the police would be justified in preventing the offenders from carrying out their intended action.

On the facts found by the justices, a breach of the peace was not only a real possibility but also, because of the proximity of the pits and the availability of cars, imminent, immediate and not remote. The justices were correct in their reasoning and conclusions and the appeals would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson & Partners, Sheffield; Mr D. W. Ritchie, Nottingham.

Hospital order instead of life

Regina v Nordon

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Stocker

Judgment delivered November 16

In an exceptional case the Court of Appeal allowed an appeal against a sentence of life imprisonment imposed more than five years ago. It quashed the conviction under section 37 of the Mental Health Act 1983 together with a restriction order under section 41 without limit of time.

The court allowed the appeal of Brian Roger Nordon, who was convicted following a plea of guilty on October 3, 1978 in Birmingham Crown Court (Mr Justice Park) of the manslaughter of his wife, on the grounds of diminished responsibility. On December 21, 1978 he was sentenced to life imprisonment, the judge (Mr Justice Stephen Brown) being unable to make a hospital order because no bed had been made available for the appellant in a secure hospital.

Mr Conrad Seagroat, QC and Mr Richard Wilson for the appellant; Mr John Laws as *amicus curiae*.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that the appellant had a long history of mental trouble. Because of the provision of section 60(3) of the Mental Health Act 1959 the situation arose, which was regrettably all too common, that the sentencing judge, who took the view that the appellant ought to be in hospital, had no option but to send him to prison.

However, in October 1982 the appellant was admitted to a secure hospital under the provisions of

Under section 11(3)(b) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 their

Lordships were empowered to pass such sentence as they thought appropriate which the court had power to pass when dealing with the offence. Although the 1983 Act did not exist when the sentence was passed, the powers contained in that Act did exist, albeit under a different Act and section.

Consequently their Lordships had power, if they thought fit, to impose a hospital order under the new in place of the sentence of life imprisonment. Even so, it was obvious that it would only be in the most exceptional circumstances that the court would consider allowing an appeal against sentence after such a lapse of time.

It had emerged from the doctor's report that her opinion there was a real risk of the appellant being returned to prison, and that in his case the main risk of return to prison was in all likelihood to be deleterious to his mental condition.

Mr Laws had explained the situation on behalf of the Home Secretary. It was plain that although change was in the air in regard to those matters it was not sufficiently near to be able to rely on the expectation that the appellant would not have to go back to prison.

Therefore, in those very exceptional circumstances, where the mere existence of the risk of a return to prison was a matter of concern to the patient and the patient's Lordships would allow an appeal to the extent of quashing the sentence of life imprisonment and substituting a hospital order.

Solicitors: Wright Hassall & Co, Leamington Spa; Treasury Solicitor

correctness of translations had been available in affidavit form within two months, but was not put into the form of evidence under section 102 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 until after the time limit had expired.

Article 14 had, in view of its intent, been fully complied with: sufficient evidence had been before the secretary of state within the time limit.

Further, it was not necessary for evidence of the fugitive's arrest in this country to be produced within two months; all that was necessary was evidence identifying the arrested person with the fugitive named in the requisition.

In this case, evidence of the

Admissibility of extradition evidence

Regina v Governor of Pentonville Prison, Ex parte Rodriguez

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Stocker

In article 14 of the extradition treaty between the United Kingdom and Portugal, which required evidence in support of an extradition application to be produced to the Home Secretary by the foreign government within two months of the fugitive's arrest, did not require the evidence to be made available within that period in a form admissible before justices.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Gidwitz) so held on November 15, refusing an application by Mr Simon Lee Rodriguez for leave to issue a writ of

that the case brought was weak, and, at the same time, had awarded the prosecution's costs out of central funds.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice McCullough) so held on November 22, questioning the justices' decision of March 26, 1984, and remitting the matter to them for consideration especially in relation to paragraph 4 of the 1981 Practice Direction.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that there seemed to be no practice direction specifically relating to magistrates' courts and

the 1981 Practice Direction should apply since there was no discernible difference between sections 1 and 2 of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1973 which related to awards of costs by justices, and sections 3 and 4 which related to awards in crown courts.

In *R v Esher and Walton Justices, Ex parte Victor Valdez & Co Ltd* ([1967] Crim LR 475) it was held that a private prosecutor should get his costs out of central funds unless there was misconduct in any way.

By awarding the prosecution's costs to be paid out of central funds, the justices must have proceeded on the basis that there was no misconduct by the prosecution.

Justices' costs orders wrong

Regina v Horseferry Road Justices, Ex parte Underwood (Casta Chemists) Ltd

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CRICKET: SIVARAMAKRISHNAN QUICK TO FIND FAULTS IN FIRST TEST

The Indian whirligig has England in a daze

From Richard Streeton, Bombay

England's batsmen gave a lacklustre performance in the first Test match with India yesterday, when they collapsed against Kapil Dev and the leg-spin bowler, Laxman Sivaramakrishnan, aged 18. They slumped to 114 for seven before the Middlesex pair, Edmonds and Downton, provided some resistance. By the close, England were 190 for eight, an abject start to a five-day match.

To what extent the memory of Tuesday's harrowing events could be held responsible for England's disappointing batting can only be a matter for conjecture. The lack of concentration in one or two instances came close to being disinterested. All the failings in application and technique, which Sivaramakrishnan exploited when the touring team lost to the Under-25 XI at Ahmedabad, came to the surface again.

That is not to take anything away from the leg-spin bowler, whose first 61 balls brought him four for 24 and had the cream of England's batting bruised and fumbling like novices. Sivaramakrishnan bowled with great variety and control, both round and over the wicket. He exploited to the full some helpful turn, which a brown-coloured pitch provided. The conditions, though never justified England's shortcomings, which were put in perspective when Downton stayed two hours 40 minutes late in the day.

Sivaramakrishnan has only a handful of first-class matches behind him. Compared with the English professionals, his mannerisms are fascinating to watch for connoisseurs of slow bowling and the cricket was never less than riveting.

England scoreboard

ENGLAND: First Innings	
R T Robinson	c Karmarkar b Sivaramakrishnan
M W Gossling c and b Sivaramakrishnan	23
D I Gover c Kapil Dev b Sivaramakrishnan	15
C S Cooper c Kapil Dev b Sivaramakrishnan	13
R M Ellison c and b Sivaramakrishnan	13
H R Downton not out	32
P J Edmonds c and b Sivaramakrishnan	48
P J Flockett not out	1
Total (8 wkt)	190
NG Coovers to bat.	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-46, 2-51, 3-78, 4-82, 5-93, 6-94, 7-114, 8-175.	
BOWLING (in date): Kapil Dev 18-8-1-2; Sharma 11-4-2-8; Amarnath 3-2-1-0; Sivaramakrishnan 17-4-2-10; Yadav 12-3-3-4; Shastri 17-4-2-2.	
INDIA: 1 M Gavaskar, A D Gaekwad, D B Vengsarkar, M Amarnath, P Patel, R Shastri, M H Javed, M H Shah, Sivaramakrishnan, S N Yadav, C Sharma, Unmesh Swarup, Kishan and B Ganguly.	

Between each delivery, Sivaramakrishnan polishes and squeezes the ball and flicks it from hand to hand, twirling it with his fingers and rolling it up and down his forearms.

The ball is held in his left hand as he starts a five-step run-up to the wicket, and it is transferred to his bowling hand just before being released. All the batsmen saw a whirling of arms and legs, whether the final leg break, a slower ball tossed up high or a flatter googly.

The stadium was only half full, with the crowd put at between 20,000 and 25,000. Security was evident but discreet, bundles and bags were checked in the public stand and unusually here, not a single firecracker was let off all day. The teams wore black armlets and lined up for two minutes' silence before the start, in memory of Mrs Ghandi. Mr Percy Norris, the murdered deputy British high commissioner, and Mr Y. B. Chavan, the former Indian deputy prime minister, also died earlier this week.

From one end, the ball tended to keep low from the start. England's first proper sight of Cetan Sharma, India's new fast bowler, aged 18, confirmed that only the spastic medium pace, though he does move the ball both ways. Gavaskar used six bowlers in the first 90 minutes, three of them spin bowlers, as Fowler and Robinson made a respectable start. It made the breakdown, which followed all the harder to accept. Allott was the fast bowler omitted by England from their twelve.

Sivaramakrishnan rang the alarm bells as soon as he came on to bowl the 23rd over. His fourth ball was a slow full toss, which to Fowler's chagrin he swatted straight back at the bowler. Robinson was out on the second ball of the leg-spin bowler's second over, when he tried to sweep and was caught by Kirmani on the legside.

Suddenly England looked bewildered, and there was no let-up to the pressure. Gower had already been bamboozled utterly by slow leg breaks thrown up high, and when he savagely pulled a third. Amarnath at forward short leg nearly took a reflex catch with his right hand. As it was, he did well to party the technical chance.

After lunch, in 90 sickening

minutes, the England batting was ripped apart. Gatting played one classic off drive for four against Sivaramakrishnan and took another four off his legs against Kapil Dev. Then he drove a return catch to the leg-spin bowler, who rook it wide and low to his left, the square-leg umpire confirming that the catch was clean.

Next ball at the other end, Gower airedly tried to drive against Kapil Dev on the back foot, and his stumps were spreadeagled. Gower had already swished outside the off stump and missed two attempted leg-side hits against Kapil Dev. It was hardly a propitious moment for Cowdry to arrive for his first Test match.

Lamb ondrove an overpitched ball from Sivaramakrishnan for four and pulled a short ball for another four next delivery. He then had his pads tapped twice by Kapil Dev, before he spooned a simple catch to mid-on off his legs. It gave Kapil Dev his 250th wicket in his 65th Test match.

In Sivaramakrishnan's next over, Ellison leaned elegantly forward in defence, and played inside a perfect googly that clipped off his stump.

Cowdry never looked convincing, but he at least got his head down and had been in an hour when Yadav, the off-spin bowler, came back and Cowdry was caught behind against his fourth ball. Edmonds had swung Yadav for four and hit him over long-on for six and then drove Sivaramakrishnan straight for six. By tea England were 138 for seven from 61 overs, and the leg spinners had completed their first spell with an analysis that read 18-5-41-4.

Edmonds hit Yadav for another six after tea and the eighth wicket had put on 61 in 27 overs, when Edmonds edged Shastri to gully. Downton, mostly on the defensive, played the Indian spin bowlers with more diligence than anyone. Pocock hit two fours against Sivaramakrishnan in the last half-hour, but overall the little leg spinner had a significant day.

A good performance by West Indies off-spin bowler Roger Harper, against Victoria, could earn him a place in the side for the Third Test in Adelaide.

Meanwhile, Graham Yallop, the former Australian captain, has extended his sympathy to Kim Hughes who resigned this week from the captaincy. "I know exactly how Kim is feeling at the moment," he said.

However, I'm sure he'll be a better player and a better person for the experience.

"Now he can sit back and watch another person go through what he knows he's been through. I go on well with Kim. He's personally easy to get on with. He had the support of the players. But it was what other people said, former players and the written media."

Lloyd was speaking after arriving in Melbourne for the four-day match against Victoria at the Melbourne Cricket ground. He added that West Indies had proved themselves world champions by beating everyone in international cricket.

Lloyd appeared unconcerned about the New Australian leg spin bowler, Bob Holland, even though he took a couple of wickets in his first Test. "He finished with figures of two for 97, so I can't see him being too effective," Lloyd said.

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The Socialist government has



Fowler (left) and Robinson: first into the fray

Lloyd says nothing wrong with Australian game

Melbourne (AP) - Clive Lloyd, the West Indies captain, believes there is nothing wrong with Australian cricket - it is just that West Indies are too good. "I just think we have been playing well," he said yesterday. "We have been beating people for the last 10 or 12 years now."

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Salmon conservation policy must wait

Whitehall is hooked by the Greenland waters mystery



FISHING

Salmon conservation measures which angling organizations have been urging the government to take, and to include in legislation, are now to be dropped or considerably watered down. The reasons are complex but probably the main one is the lack of unity among the various interests concerned.

More than three years ago the Salmon and Trout Trust and the Atlantic Salmon Trust put forward a four-point plan to conserve salmon stocks. It included phasing out the netting of salmon off the Northumberland coast, the introduction of salmon licences for Scottish rivers and sales control of salmon, either through licensed dealers or by tagging.

Scottish interests have come out strongly against salmon licences but are all in favour of stopping the Northumberland netting which takes salmon on their way to Scottish rivers. Billingsgate has lobbied against sales control and so have fish farmers. The ministerial committee examining the possibilities of conservation have been trying to resolve initially conflicting as well as influential pressures.

Several other developments have also taken place which have influenced Whitehall. These have included the rapid development of the artificial breeding of salmon for the market in sea-water cages especially off the Scottish coast as well as in Norway. Fish farms in Scotland expect to produce 5,000 tons of cage-reared salmon for the market in 1985, which is about twice the quantity they produced only two years ago.

If this develops, then - it is argued - sales control will be unnecessary. Market forces will take over and the sales of illegally caught salmon will no longer be profitable. As well as this, fishery scientists are examining the possibilities of introducing a new breed from America - the Pacific salmon - into this country for commercial development.

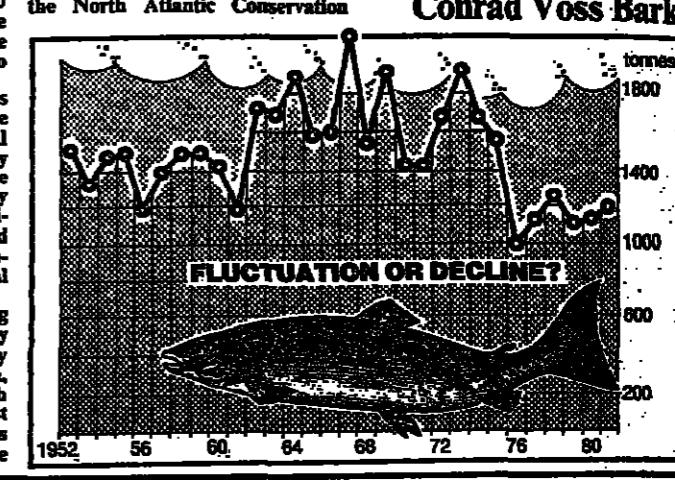
Sales control either by licensing dealers or by tagging all legally caught salmon was originally proposed to reduce poaching at sea and in rivers and in rivers - which had reached such proportions last year that on some rivers in this country poaching gauge caught more

Organization, an international body on which all countries concerned with the Atlantic salmon are represented, had agreed that the catch of salmon by Greenland should be reduced from the quota of 1,190 tons in 1983 to 870 tons this year. This was greeted by the angling magazines and others as a great effort by Greenland in salmon conservation. The truth is that the Greenland netters were simply not here to be caught.

Up to October this year only about 300 tons of salmon had been caught off Greenland so far and it is most unlikely that they will catch even half this year's quota of 870 tons. No one knows why. Scientists are speculating whether there has been some change in the sub-arctic waters off Greenland which has caused the salmon to move from their traditional deep-sea feeding grounds, but evidence either for or against simply does not exist.

Faced with this extraordinary development as well as with the conflicting advice and pressures that are coming to them from all sides, it is understandable that ministry officials in London and Edinburgh are undecided as to what to do. If they are to set aside more salmon catches in 1985 and subsequent years are analyzed and the Greenland mystery resolved before any national policy can be agreed.

In July this year we reported that the North Atlantic Conservation



OLYMPIC GAMES

Paris apply for 1992

Paris announced its candidature for the 1992 Olympic Games yesterday. The mayor, Jacques Chirac, said he would be making a official application to the International Olympic Committee.

France also hope to stage the 1992 Winter Olympics in the Savoy region in the centenary year of the speech by Baron Pierre de Coubertin who launched the modern Olympic movement. Other candidates for the 1992 Olympic Games are Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Madrid, Seoul and New Delhi, which reaffirmed yesterday its wish to host the 1992 Olympics.

The Socialist government has

HANDBALL

Luxembourg supreme

In the first full international matches played in Britain for more than six years, the host nation lost to Luxembourg four times at the weekend (Paul Higgins writes).

On Saturday, in Coventry, the men went down 27-10. They did better on Sunday in Leicester, but still lost 22-12. The women lost 19-14 on Saturday, and on Sunday by 10-9.

Britain have never beaten Luxembourg in men's competition. David O'Sullivan scored a total of eight goals and Hegarty, the player-coach, scored six.

long backed a Paris candidacy, but long backed a Paris candidacy, but M Chirac wanted financial guarantees from the state before making a bid.

• Lee Yong Ho, South Korea's Minister of Sports, said in New York on Tuesday he is not too optimistic about the North Korea will share a role as host for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games or that both Koreas will field a unified team.

More prize money

Prize money for the next year's Lawrence Bailey International golf tournament is to be increased by £10,000, to £120,000.

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RUGBY UNION

North wind fails to blow Australians off course

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Northern Division 12
Australians 19

The Australians left the English section of their tour behind them with six victories out of six after outstaying and outthinking the last of the English contenders at Blundellsands yesterday. They beat the Northern division by two goals, a try and a penalty goal to a goal, a penalty and a dropped goal, although the North had the limited satisfaction of being the only English side to score a try against the visitors.

It was not a masterly performance by the Australians. Perhaps we should not have expected it to be, so soon after the heady euphoria of beating Wales. They fell behind at the start of both halves but had the will to work themselves back into the game, harnessing the North worked their way into a position of advantage, all the Australians had to do was bring the ball back downfield and trot after it.

Sensibly, this was the game Ella resorted to after some fearsome tackling by Barley, Simms and the covering Buckton had several times disrupted the Australian midfield. The visitors also exploited to the full the North's inability to control the ball in the tackle. This was nowhere better illustrated than in the final try. One moment Simms was attacking on halfway, the next Campese had hacked past Paul Simpson and followed up for the try which dashed lingering northern hopes.

If the North were to win they had to do so in the first half, when they had the wind behind them and the sun was setting in Australian eyes. The organization of the forwards at the lineout and maul gave them a reasonable platform, only for their six-point lead to be tossed away when Barley lost possession and Ian Williams ran with great pace for the first of his two tries.

In the second half, the north's efforts, particularly at the lineout, wanted. Campbell came to dominate that area, giving Ella all the options at which side of the field he should stretch Peter Williams next.

In consequence the North had to do much of their running from deep, and put under pressure by gold jerseys, they found themselves in difficulties.

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Campese: late try

when they had the wind behind them and the sun was setting in Australian eyes. The organization of the forwards at the lineout and maul gave them a reasonable platform, only for their six-point lead to be tossed away when Barley lost possession and Ian Williams ran with great pace for the first of his two tries.

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General Appointments

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Foster Wheeler Energy is one of the world's leading companies involved in the design, engineering and construction of oil and process plant equipment for the petrochemical and petrochemical industries. With the continuing expansion of our workload on Pharmaceutical and Petrochemical projects we are looking for additional designers to join our Design and Drafting Department.

You will need a minimum of HNC qualification in your particular discipline, backed by 3 years experience in the petrochemical engineering or related industries. This should also include some site experience. You must be prepared to be involved in all aspects of design problems, working closely with engineers of all disciplines - often within a task force environment. We are particularly looking for Design Staff who are conversant with all relevant codes, who can work with minimum

guidance to resolve the varied complex problems which arise within our discipline. We offer highly competitive benefits which include life insurance, contributory pension scheme, season ticket scheme and an active sports and social club. You'll be working at Head Office in Reading, conveniently situated opposite the British Rail station with ample car parking facilities nearby.

To find out more about these rewarding opportunities please contact Irene Marshall, Foster Wheeler Energy Limited, Foster Wheeler House, Station Road, Reading RG1 4LX. Telephone Reading (0734) 585211.

Foster Wheeler Energy Limited

Pergamon Press Ltd is a market leader in Electronic Publishing and database delivery, with a rapidly growing interest in information technology.

A Managing Director is now sought for PEGAMON INFOLINE LTD, an international on-line service, who will also take group level responsibility for the following:

- leadership of Pergamon's efforts in creating successful information products
- positioning the group for major growth in the late 80's
- planning and implementing a programme of re-investment for group-wide electronic publishing operations
- oversight of the growth through sales of electronic products and services and development of a programme of planned acquisitions in the field of electronic publishing
- the furthering of the group's growing activities in electronic publishing, cable TV, mail order, software sales and reprographics.

A UK affiliate of a major international group are providing complete technical assistance for the safe and efficient operation of a Fertilizer Complex comprising Ammonia, Urea and Methanol. They are presently seeking a Process Cost Engineer to join their existing team.

You will be responsible for Energy and Performance Monitoring and Production Costing of existing plants and the assessment of economic return of new schemes proposals and plant alterations.

It is essential that you have several years' experience in Process Cost Engineering within Fertilizers or a related industry. A degree in Chemical Engineering or

the successful candidate must have a proven record of commercial performance in Electronic Publishing and a good understanding of conventional print - publishing would be an advantage particularly if this included the exploitation of conventional products using electronic media.

The successful candidate will be offered a unique opportunity to direct a major publishing group, with considerable autonomy in the media. The appointment carries with it excellent rewards in keeping with its importance. Salary package will be up to £40,000 with a car and senior executive pension arrangements.

Write, in confidence, giving details of your background and experience to Ian Lovatt, 178-202 Great Portland Street,

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Please state in a covering letter any reason why your application is not to be sent.

equivalent is essential.

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Please send your career and personal details in the first instance to Ian Lovatt,

Moxon, Dolphin & Kerby Ltd,

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Please state in a covering letter any reason why your application is not to be sent.

Previous experience of working in a large organization structure would be a considerable advantage. Some travel and irregular hours will also be required.

This is an exciting opportunity to expand on new techniques and utilise new technology in setting up business and management systems. Consequently we are able to offer a challenging, dynamic and excellent benefit package. The Company Group including generous assistance with relocation where appropriate and the use of a company car.

Apply for an application form or write enclosing full c.v. to Ian Sharp,

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so as to arrive by 31st December, 1984.

Marketing Director

c.£20,000 pa + Car

Our Client, the British subsidiary of a multinational components manufacturing group now needs a director to plan and develop corporate marketing policies for their extensive product range.

This new appointment, based in Essex, has been created to generate innovative but soundly based growth plans for the UK and Europe and demands both business planning skills and an engineering background.

The ideal candidate will be a Business graduate with a corporate marketing background in a substantial manufacturing enterprise. An engineering qualification and experience in the commercial vehicle, automotive or earth-moving industries would be distinctly advantageous. Aged 35+ you will hold an MBA, Diploma in Business Studies or equivalent and be fluent in one additional European language.

A realistic starting salary is offered together with a company car, the usual big company benefits and relocation assistance if required.

Please write or telephone in the first instance to:

Paul Sinclaire (Director), Sinclair Associates "Speldhurst" Britains Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 2NG. Tel: 0732 662023 quoting Ref. No. 5406.

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Senior Market Research Executive

Package c. £25,000

One of London's leading market research agency groups is expanding its activities still further and, as a matter of urgency, wishes to appoint a Senior Research Executive at Divisional Manager level to assist in this expansion.

At least six years' experience of working in the consumer packaged goods field or in social and political research are vital qualifications for this appointment and some of this experience should have been gained in another market research agency.

The ideal candidate for this appointment is likely to have an energetic, alert and essentially practical approach to the use of market research in solving problems. He or she will be expected to develop substantial amounts of their own business and will welcome the challenge of working in a competitive environment where remuneration is linked very closely to profitability.

The basic salary for this appointment will be in excess of £20,000 p.a. and additional benefits will ensure that the total remuneration is negotiable around £25,000 per annum.

Applications for this appointment should be made in strictest confidence, to L.H. Ovens, Hughes Ovens & Hewitt Limited, Executive Recruitment Consultants, 32 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG, quoting Ref. No. CR780. No information will be passed to our client without the applicant's prior permission.

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EUROFIT (UK) LIMITED specialises in service industry and commerce in the application of all forms of financial investment analysis. It is the intention of the Eurofit Community and the Governments of Member States to encourage the development of new technology and investment in new manufacturing facilities.

The Information Division is responsible for an intensive programme of public and private seminars for industrialists, corporate advisers and the public sector on all aspects of public sector finance for industry and commerce and publishes reference books on this subject.

THE PROJECT FINANCE DIVISION REQUIRES ADDITIONAL NEGOTIATORS WITH EXPERIENCE OF PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL INCENTIVES.

Successful candidates will have a track record of advising Main Board Directors and Chairmen of large businesses and ideally will have held senior positions in both private industry and public sector organisations. Candidates must be able to demonstrate a high level of commercial acumen, financial and communication skills and a thorough understanding of the nature of this work. High mobility within European Community Member States although it is likely that candidates will be confined to the UK. Successful candidates will operate one of the following UK offices:

BEDFORD - BIRMINGHAM - CARDIFF - EDINBURGH - LEEDS - NEWBURY

It is unlikely that candidates under 30 years of age and currently earning less than £25,000 per annum will have the necessary experience.

Candidates are invited to write in the first instance enclosing a C.V. to Barnett Morris, Chief Executive, EUROT (UK) LIMITED, 25 London Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG13 1JL.

Industrial Marketing Research

c. £18,000

... of the country's largest and longest-established industrial marketing and market research consultancies is looking for ambitious, highly-motivated people to help it achieve its expansion plans.

Our client is looking for experienced professionals with an in-depth knowledge of industrial marketing and research and a proven track-record in developing business.

Successful candidates, male or female, will be those who can demonstrate sound commercial acumen and the ability to enhance the company's already excellent client base. A sizeable proportion of current business is overseas, so fluency in a foreign language, although not essential, would be an asset.

The basic salary for these appointments is negotiable around £18,000 p.a. and there are additional large company benefits.

Apply in strictest confidence, quoting Ref. No. IR130, to L.H. Ovens, Hughes Ovens & Hewitt Limited, Executive Recruitment Consultants, 32 Savile Row, London W1X 1AG. No information will be passed to our client without the applicant's prior approval.

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- a creative approach to complex issues
- the drive and energy to succeed in a highly competitive field
- realistic ambition to reach top levels of general management
- a high grade education, and at least 3 years' management experience
- minimum age 24

If you can demonstrate these requirements, then there could be a place for you in our highly enthusiastic and skilled marketing team.

An excellent remuneration package is available, including a starting salary in a negotiable range from £14,000-£25,000. Assistance with relocation is available. Career prospects are excellent.

If you are interested and feel you could match or surpass our needs, please write for an application form to: Mr J.M. Giles, Company Employee Development Manager, Lever Brothers Limited, Lever House, 3 St James's Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2BA.

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There are now vacancies covering the following Regions:

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- I post dealing with India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. A knowledge of these countries, their contemporary political, economic and social development essential. Ability to read French required. A wider understanding of Asian and international affairs advantageous.

Africa and Middle East

- I post requiring a sound understanding of the history, domestic politics, international relations and culture of Sub-Saharan Africa. Specialist knowledge of either West or Central Africa advantageous. Ability to read French required.

For all posts, candidates should normally have (or expect to obtain by the closing date for receipt of applications) a degree with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided) or a post graduate degree, in a relevant subject (eg geography, history, economics, political studies, modern languages). Exceptionally, those without the specified qualifications may also be considered, but only if they have other qualifications or experience of particular value to the Research Department.

SALARY: As Research Officer £7315-£10,035 or Senior Research Officer £10,800-£19,220. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects.

For an application form (to be returned by 21 December 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconer Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468521 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6405.

Diplomatic Service

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CABLE AUTHORITY

Appointment of Director General

The Cable Authority wishes to appoint a Director General as the full-time head of its executive staff.

The Cable Authority is a new statutory body established by the Cable and Broadcasting Act 1984 to grant franchises for cable operations and generally to license, regulate and promote cable programme services throughout the United Kingdom.

The Authority, which will be based in London, comprises a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and other part-time Members appointed by the Home Secretary. They will be assisted by a small executive staff of which the Director General will be the head.

Applications for this post should be addressed to Richard H. Burton, Chairman of the Cable Authority, Room 814, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT, to arrive by 13th December, 1984.

SALES ADMINISTRATION MANAGER — CIRCA £15K

Our client, based in the Midlands, are manufacturers and market leaders in the supply of clay products to the construction industry.

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In line with the Company expansion plans, the sales office has been subject to complete modernisation giving excellent working conditions with emphasis being placed on the

HORIZONS
The Times guide to career development**A new gulf in the job market**

Not far outside Kuwait City, it is said, you can catch the sound of gunfire from the Iran-Iraq war. In other Gulf states, the reverberations are economic rather than audible, but it is becoming clear that they are having an effect on employment opportunities. In Abu Dhabi, for instance, the expatriate population has dropped by nearly 50 per cent and it is obvious even from recruitment advertisements in the UK press that there has been a sharp drop in the number of jobs in the Gulf. So is the great Middle East employment boom over? If so, what are the chances of jobs elsewhere in the world?

The answer is not encouraging at the moment. Britain is certainly not the only country with employment problems. Though ours are worse than those of most industrialised countries, none is throwing open its doors to the huddled masses of other people's jobseekers. They have plenty of their own to worry about and even successful economies - those with unemployment rates of less than 10 per cent - are giving precedence to their own nationals by restricting immigration, directly or indirectly.

Virtually the only way you can now get a non-technical executive job in Europe, South Africa, Australia or North America is to be sent there by a British company or a multinational with branches in one of those places. On the other hand, the world is still yours if you have skills in one of the new electronic or biological technologies. So, however, is the UK job market. The attractions of going abroad then would be either better facilities or more money.

Reduced earnings

The money issue again looms large, because the fall in the value of the pound makes a good many overseas salaries look irresistibly attractive when translated into sterling. There is, of course, a catch in the fact that they do not buy a corresponding amount of goods and services in the country concerned. For instance US salaries are about 2½ times higher than ours, though they buy only 60 per cent more after tax. Yet the differentials are high enough to provide a powerful incentive to people with special skills who want to build up some capital. British talent looks cheap by international stan-

It is becoming harder to find work abroad, particularly in Arabia, writes Godfrey Golzen

dards and there is a lot of discreet head-hunting going on, as well as open advertisements for people with qualifications in high-technology fields.

A disturbing trend creeping into recruitment advertising from North American precedents is for the text to state that salary and benefits are negotiable, rather than giving facts and figures. This puts the applicant who does not know what basis to negotiate at something of a disadvantage. It is most important to establish from the advertisements which state salaries just what the appropriate level is in the location concerned before putting your name to buying what could be a financial pig in a poke.

The same applies to fringe benefits, such as relocation allowances, medical insurance, a car, paid home leave and so forth. These can add up to large outlays which, if not taken care of by the employer, can considerably reduce the real value of what you are being offered.

This is even more important if you are being recruited to work in one of the developing or newly emerged economies by a European or American employer. According to the consultants, Employment Conditions Abroad, this is a growing trend - again because it is cheaper to provide financial incentives to a British person to move to some hot and possibly uncomfortable location than one of their own, already well-paid nationals. Big companies tend to know what the going salary and benefit rates ought to be, but smaller, less sophisticated employers often do not.

Here again, it is a matter of arm's length with the facts on current practice. As a broad rule of thumb, the more difficult the location - and political, security, cultural and climatic factors all come into it - the higher the incentives ought to be. More detailed guidance on the questions to ask about benefits is given in my own book *Working* given in my own book *Working*

Abroad, published by Kogan Page. One result of the overseas job market's becoming more of a buyer's one, though, is that benefits have been cut back generally, even by British employers. A significant reason for this is the increasing participation by local nationals in the conduct of foreign firms.

"They see expatriates as big fringes and they wonder why they can't have them too," says Alison Hughes, manager of information services at Employment Conditions Abroad. "Big differences in pay and conditions for similar jobs can lead to discontent."

Even at a reduced scale of benefits, the cost of keeping expatriates in place is causing firms to reduce their numbers, especially now that high-speed telecommunications means that many routine jobs can easily be done in the UK and the results transmitted into the field. The other factor that is bringing about a reduction in jobs, particularly in the Gulf, is that physically a great many infrastructural tasks have now been completed.

All the airports, hotels, housing and barracks that are needed, and for which reduced oil revenues still yield the money, have been built.

Shorter contracts

On the positive side, there are some signs of a demand for the kind of jobs that emerge as economies reach maturity: technical instructors and salesmen, for instance, financial services executives, department store managers, even advertising and PR people. Many of these advertisements are placed by local companies, and in developing countries the warnings about not signing your contract until you are reasonably sure that all the promises that have been made can be met apply doubly.

This is sometimes hard to check, but if a job is recruited in the UK on behalf of a foreign employer who is not based here, it is a condition of the Employment Agencies Act of 1976 that his bona fides have been checked by the UK agent.

Overseas contracts are usually for two years - somewhat shorter than used to be the case, but long enough to justify looking what might seem like gift horse in the mouth before you start on a long ride in unfamiliar territory.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davall

BBC1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Seline Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; review of the morning newspaper at 7.18 and 8.18; and medical advice between 8.20 and 9.00.

9.05 Talking Sides. This week's radio programme is broadcast simultaneously with Radio 4, is whether doctors should prescribe contraceptive pills for girls under 18 years of age. Among those taking part are Dr Adrian Rogers of the Responsible Society, GPs Dr Mary Rayner and mother of two, Mrs Linda Gillick, 10.00 Ceefax, 10.30 Play School, presented by Shelagh Delaney (r), 10.30 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Moira Stewart and Frances Cowardice. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional News (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

1.00 Pebble Mill At One. Bob Langley reports from the Lakes Windermere where he talks to some of the personalities taking part in the recent Power Boat Record event. Back in the studio Leslia Kenton continues her "positive health" series and Rick Wakeman is interviewed. 1.15 Fingerbobs.

2.00 The Afternoon Show presented by Jane Franchi and Penny Junor. Among the subjects examined this afternoon are the graphite movements, grace and eyesight. Plus, Mike Harding talking about his life and career.

2.40 Championship Snooker. Two quarter final matches of the Coral United Kingdom Championship. 3.46 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Play School presented by Ben Thomas. 4.15 SuperTed. 4.15 JackyJack. Jim Asher reads part four of A Little Princess.

4.30 Screen Test. Teams from Argyl and Lonsderry compete in the first semifinal of the cinematic recital competition. 4.55 John Craven's Newsworld.

.05 Blue Peter with news of the LifeSaver Appeal (Ceefax). 5.30 Henry's Cat. 5.35 Grange Hill. Episode 13 of the drama serial about the pupils and staff of a secondary school (r) (Ceefax). 5.58 Weather.

.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

3.30 London Plus.

.00 Tomorrow's World includes reports on how modern medicine exploits the herbal variety; on computers that play jazz; and on a new shape of squash racket.

20 Do They Know It's Christmas? World premiere of the video.

25 Top of the Pops presented by Peter Powell and Janice Long.

00 Championship Snooker, introduced by David Vine.

30 Zoo 2000. Programme five of Jeremy Cherfas' eight-part examination of the changing face of zoos and wildlife parks reveals how zoos are helping to preserve wildlife (Ceefax).

00 News with Julie Somerville.

25 Morgan's Boy. The last episode and Morgan conveys his unhappiness at being forced to live in a town environment (Ceefax).

20 Question Time. Sir Robin Day's panel consists of Professor Lalage Brown, Max Hastings, Frank Judd and Richard Luce.

20 Championship Snooker. Further coverage of quarter final matches in the Coral Championship.

10 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport 6.39 and 7.37; guest, Shakin Stevens, from 6.45; exercises at 6.45 and 8.20; the Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.45; and Innes Ireland's book at 8.15; film reviews at 8.34; d-i-y advice at 8.47; Baby Talk at 9.05.

CITY/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: A children's books library talk about his work. 9.48 Christmas activities. 10.05 The Holy Land at the time of Christ. 10.23 A film of weaving, windows and wood. 10.40 Physics: the Laws of Motion. 11.02 The mixed economy of Southern in the west of London. 11.19 A holiday at the seaside. 11.38 Free market forces in a mixed economy.

12.00 Buttercup Buskers. Adventures of a troupe of small animals. 12.10 Mooncat and Co with guest, Kenny Lynch. 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News at One. 1.20 Thamees news with Robin Houston.

1.30 Falstaff Cross. Californian vineyard drama serial starring Jane Wyman. 2.00 Daytime. Sarah Kennedy charts a studio discussion on a matter of topical importance.

3.00 Take the High Road. Every day in the Scottish Highlands. 3.25 Thamees news headlines. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Buttercup Buskers. A repeat of the programme starting at noon. 4.15 Will Cura: Cross Adventures of a naughty duck. 4.20 Strollin' Bapshaw. Animated adventures of a Yorkshire lad who lives with his grandmother. 4.30 First Post. Sue Robbie with another batch of letters about ITV's children's programmes. 4.45 Murphy's Mob. Serial about a group of football-mad young people. 5.15 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz for teenagers.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thamees news.

6.20 Thames Sport, introduced by Steve Rider. Joe Frazier previews his son Marvis's fight on Wednesday against the unbeaten Funso Barjo.

6.40 Crossroads.

7.00 Knight Rider. The letter-day Saint, armed with his wits and an invincible talking car with a mind of its own, seeks to right wrongs and bring villains to justice. Starring David Hasselhoff.

8.00 Never the Twain. Comedy series starring Donald Sinden and Windsor Davies as Simon and Oliver, two rival antique dealers. This week an old flame of Simon's appears on the scene, turning Simon into a romantic mess.

8.30 Hotel Drama series about the management and guests of a swish San Francisco hotel - a kind of up-market Crossroads.

9.30 TV Eye.

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 The Mentor. Martial arts adventure series, set in the United States and starring Lee Van Cleef.

11.30 Jobs Limited, introduced by David Morris. The fifth programme in the series for the unemployed and those who may be able to help. Training and re-training for work are examined this evening with a visit to ICI's Mould Division where existing employees are re-trained and to Camden's North London Training Workshop. In the studio is Sir Richard O'Brien, chairman of the Engineering Industry Training Board.

12.00 Portrait of a Legend. James Darren talks to country and western star Merle Haggard. Night Thoughts.



Anthony Higgins: Film on Four (Channel 4, 9.30pm)

BBC2

9.00 Ceefax.

9.35 Daytime on Two: Spanish conversation. 9.55 Reflections in a mirror. 10.12 Sciences hearing. 10.24 Road accidents and their victims. 11.05 History: The Enclosure Act. 11.30 Computer technology in farming. 11.55 Lesson ten of the swimming course. 12.20 Fortunes. 12.45 Ceefax.

1.10 Road accident prevention. 1.20 German conversation. 1.38 The third and final episode about a Scottish family during the early part of the century. 2.00 You and Me. For the very young. 2.15 The postwoman, Dick Whittington. 2.40 A first year's version of Passport to Pimlico.

3.00 The Tribal Eye. David Attenborough examines the hardwork of the Casiqui - exclusively made, brightly coloured rugs (r).

3.50 Championship Snooker. David Vines introduces coverage of quarter-final matches in the Coral United Kingdom Championship.

5.30 News summary with subtitles.

5.35 Film: Three for All (1974) starring Adrienne Posta, Cheryl Hall and Leydy North as trio of girls who decide to follow their pop group boyfriends to the Costa Brava when they are reluctantly left behind. Directed by Martin Campbell.

7.00 Open Space: Kids' TV - Just Like the Real Thing. Children from the Television Studies department of Sunnyside School in Nottingham have been studying children's television. They discuss their findings.

7.30 Top Gear Rally Report. William Woolard reports from the Lombard RAC Rally headquarters on the final day's action plus highlights of the previous four days' trials and spills.

8.00 Commercial Breaks: Flight of Fancy. The story of Moya, Lear, the driving force behind the heavily-invested in Learjet jet which was hoped would create 1,200 jobs in Northern Ireland.

8.30 Food and Drink, presented by Chris Kelly. What is wrong with our licensing laws? And what about these new non-alcoholic drinks? These topics and a report on package food served in restaurants are included tonight.

9.00 Entertainment USA. Jonathan King meets the weird and wonderful people of Palm Springs.

9.30 Forty Minutes: On the Throne. Lucinda Lambton's celebration of the centenary year of the water closet. (See Choice).

10.15 Karen Kay, Music, dance and comedy from the talented entertainer and her guest, singer Guy Mitchell.

12.00 Newsnight.

12.25 Euroglobe Italia: Lesson 12 of the Italian conversation course. (r). Ends at 11.55.

● Lady Lucinda Lambton is, so far as I know, the only woman on television ever to make public capital out of the private activity of going to the toilet. ON THE SPOT (BBC2, 5.20pm) is her film about the toilet. She is evidently qualified to act as guide, having written a book called *Temples of Convenience*. There are, happily, not many latorial puns of like nature in her film once she gets past her introductory remark about the "inconvenient" years before WCs came into general use. The film is a mix of pot-holes and urban legends as enthusiastically as she swoops on ejaculations such as Gulf Gosh! and Help! and Waugh She squeaks and giggles with delight at the sight of the elaborate, decorated porcelain of yesterday.

CHOICE

and is deeply offended by the "ugly little concrete lumps all over the land" of today. A bee design project for her to demonstrate both the extent of her research and her delight in the richness of things by reminding us that the Latin for bee is apis. And Gladstone's face in the chamber pot is the occasion for a comment about people being given the chance to vent their spleen on him. The last issue, You may find it difficult to believe, is Ladyship's ecstasy over the shining brass in a gentleman's lavatory that she finds enough to make her happy to eat her breakfast off it.

● As Peter Greenaway's film THE

DRAUGHTSMAN'S CONTRACT was generously funded by Channel 4, it is right and proper that the channel should show it for the second time (9.30pm). But there is another, better, reason for the repeat screening. The film is as complex as it is elegant. What we had almost understood the first time round, ought to make better sense after tonight. Areas of ambiguity will, however, remain, not only because the film is nearly almost twice as long as it is now but also because (Frater) Raphael's *Orpheus Blues* drama series notwithstanding our television viewer's brain is still not accustomed to processing literary dialogue like Mr Greenaway's that makes such heavy demands on it.

Peter Davall

Vivaldi's Spring Quartet in E minor (for string orchestra)! 9.00 News. This Week's Composer: Lassus. Pro Cantione Antiqua perform Lamentations and responses for Holy Week. With music for Easter Sunday. With London Ensemble and The Statecoat. Delia Concerto: Julian Lloyd Webber (cello) with Philharmonia under Harry Bicket and La Jardin perpétuel (Michael Hasenkamp piano).

10.50 Songs and Arias: Dennis Harris (baritone) and Christopher Hogwood (harpsichord). Songs and arie antiche by John Blow.

11.15 Vienna Philharmonic (under Ozawa). With Yo-Yo Ma. Brahms' Prelude a l'après-midi d'un faune; and Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2.

12.00 Concerts: Foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by Tony Palmer.

12.20 Concert: part two, Stravinsky's ballet Le sacre du printemps (1.00 News).

1.05 Coat and Frock: Pauline Quirke and Alan Titchmarsh (1.00 News).

1.15 Vienna Philharmonic (under Ozawa). With Yo-Yo Ma. Brahms' Piano Concerto No. 2 (1.00 News).

2.00 Concert: Stravinsky's The Rite of Spring (1.00 News).

2.15 Radio 4: Puccini's opera, Sung in French. The Royal Opera House performs the first of three performances of *La Bohème*, conducted by Bernard Haitink. The Bregenz Festival Chorus and Choir of Vienna Volksoper, with Zara Gomberg, Anna Maria Alberghetti, and Vladimir Jurowski. Act 2 at 2.50.

4.15 Box and Spur: Park Lane Music Players, Bach's Octet for strings, piano and winds, and Schubert's String Quintet in E flat.

5.00 Newsbeat (1.00 News).

5.30 Newsbeat (1.00 News).

6.00 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1.00 News).

6.30 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1.00 News).

7.00 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1.00 News).

7.30 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1.00 News).

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8.00 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1.00 News).

8.30 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra (1.00

Indian envoy resigns over son

From Peter Davenport
Liverpool

Paul McCartney, the Beatle who gave the world some of its favourite songs, returned home to Liverpool yesterday to receive the city's highest honour.

It was an occasion of unshamed nostalgia.

Twenty-one years ago the "Fab Four" as they used to be known, emerged from the gloom and noise of the Cavern Club to record "Love Me Do", a simple little song that reached number 17 in the charts, their first modest hit.

The rest, of course, is history.

Yesterday when McCartney returned to Liverpool to receive the scroll of Freedom of the City and to attend the British premiere of the new film, *Give My Regards to Broad Street*, it was as a multi-millionaire, a highly successful businessman, yet still one of the most recognizable faces in the world, even though he is a family man of 42, who likes to describe himself simply as a sheep farmer who enjoys making music.

His ability to draw the crowds remains unchanged.

Hundreds of fans began gathering outside the Picton Library in the centre of Liverpool, a few minutes walk from the site of the Cavern Club, hours before Mr McCartney and his wife Linda arrived for the ceremony. The screams which greeted his emergence from a limousine were reminiscent of the heady days of the Sixties.

Inside, as guests assembled in the circular, book-lined room, Lennon and McCartney songs were played over a loudspeaker system, evoking memories for people to whom Beatles' songs are milestones of their lives.

"Beatlemania" is still powerful, although the group broke up in 1970. A £1.25m museum, Beatle City, opened in Liverpool in April, and already it has attracted 100,000 visitors.

Testimony to the group's lingering attraction was provided yesterday by the presence of journalists and television crews from such far-flung places as Argentina, Japan, France and the United States.

All four Beatles were awarded the Freedom of the City last year, including a posthumous award to John Lennon, shot dead four years ago. They join only 41 other recipients, including Gladstone, the MP Bessie Braddock, and the Liverpool football manager Mr Bob Paisley, since the award was instigated 98 years ago. Until yesterday it had proved impossible to find time in the schedules of any of the three



Home: A sober-suited Paul McCartney, with his wife Linda, holding aloft the scroll with which he received the Freedom of the City of Liverpool.

remaining Beatles to get them to Liverpool to receive their awards.

McCartney, after receiving the gilt-edged award, confessed that he was feeling nervous and "rubber-legged". The last time he had been in the library, he recalled, was in 1953 when at the age of 11 he had been called on to receive a prize for a school essay. He felt just as nervous then, he said.

He pronounced himself "well chuffed" with the award, and added: "I would like to

thank the 'pool itself because we couldn't have made it without you."

At a press conference, McCartney spoke of his feelings on returning to Liverpool for the first public engagement for many years, although he regularly visits relatives who still live in and around the city.

"I did feel very nervous. But it is a great honour. I would like to think it's the people of Liverpool giving it to me. If that's true, then it's the greatest honour."

Sipping tea, he was asked how long he intended to go on writing music. "Until I drop", he replied.

Without the plan the agency foresees a progressive loss of business to "more competitive training providers". The losses would rise from £12m in 1985-86 to £27m in 1986-87 and £57m in 1987-88. "To avoid this the agency would have to close, at an estimated cost of £50m over three years."

Spurred on and encouraged by customers from Scotland, English, American, Canadian and Australian mining companies, the agency has now signed 100 contracts.

Mr Kleinwort Benson said: "The scale of the response to the issue makes it inevitable that not every investor will get all the shares he wants."

Investors were being warned yesterday not to risk selling their shares until they had received formal notice of how many they had been allocated.

Letters of acceptance are due to be sent out on December 6, three days after dealings formally start on the stock market.

Quick profit in prospect for Telecom shareholders

Continued from page 1

through at a steady rate of two a minute.

There were queues at some provincial bank branches where applications were being taken in, although there were no reports of the jostling or shows of bad temper which have occasionally marred some popular City share issues.

Officials from the banks and from Peat Marwick Mitchell, the accountancy firm, were out in force yesterday as part of the Government's efforts to clamp down on professional punters putting in multiple applications and breaking the "one man, one application" rule.

Kleinwort Benson said a large number of offenders had been caught and their applications rejected. The rejection rate is one reason why the final tally of applications may be lower than the 3 million or more originally forecast.

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Letter from Roxby Downs

Australia's nuclear age sticky wicket

The other cricketing Ashes are held in perpetuity in a jar displayed in a shack deep in the rolling red Australian outback, two hours flying time north west of Adelaide.

They are the carbonized remains of an anti-nuclear demonstrator's tent, and they were played for last month between the South Australian Police and the Uranium Miners of Roxby Downs, in celebration of beating back the "Greenvilles".

Roxby Downs was once a huge flat cattle station, with a waterhole dug in the year they held the Olympic Games in Melbourne. Olympic Dam is now the name of a vastly deeper hole in the ground which, if an impending feasibility study proves favourable, will go into business as the world's biggest uranium mine.

The ore body is 300 feet thick and five miles across, with a potential output of one million tonnes, and vast associated reserves of copper, silver and gold.

The ore is relatively low grade, expected to yield only 1lb of uranium yellowcake from every tonne of rock. But there is so much of it that the owners, Western Mining of Melbourne and British Petroleum, are talking of a possible life of 200 years.

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Third of skillcentres may close

Continued from page 1

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sidered viable only because of the associated deposits of copper and precious metals.

Driving down tunnels almost high enough to take a London bus, we pass the world's deepest BP petrol pump before reaching the welcome cool of the pit bottom to ride the cage to the surface.

As we shed our red-dusted clothes and shower away any possible alpha radiation in the pithead baths, the mining engineers reflect on the fact that Olympic Dam is there at all. The environmental and anti-nuclear lobby have fought it strongly from the first test-drillings in 1979. Until last year, this included the Australian Labour Party.

Peacock boost

But the Labour Party in South Australia, faced with a decline of traditional vehicle and engineering industries in Adelaide, was swayed by the promise that Olympic Dam would create 10,000 jobs in the state. The national Labour Party also has switched sides since coming to power under Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and given all the government approval necessary for the project.

Enter, in Saturday's election, a new dimension in the shape of Mr Peter Garrett, the shaven-headed lead singer of Midnight Oil, a rock band.

Mr Garrett may well be an Australian senator by Sunday. He is the most favoured candidate of the fledgeling Nuclear Disarmament Party, whose remarkably good showing in opinion polls has put a noticeable dent in Mr Hawke's confidence.

The balance of power in the Senate has long been held by minority parties which are essentially anti-nuclear, and Mr Garrett's presence might well tempt them to exercise a veto on Mr Hawke's pro-nuclear policy. Taken to its logical conclusion, that could mean Mr Hawke finding himself summoned to the Governor-General as Mr Gough Whitlam once was, and given his cards.

While this is a slightly extreme scenario, to speculate that the "Greenvilles" will be back at the gates of Olympic Dam, and that the police and miners will be taking down the jam jar to contest the Ashes.

Alan Hamilton

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Princess of Wales attends a reception in aid of the Pre-School Playgroups Association building appeal. Hyatt Carlton Tower, Cadogan Place, W1, 6.15

Princess Anne visits Liverpool; she opens Lime Street Station, reopens Liverpool Free Port and visits the Royal Seafarers Docks, 11; she later visits the Abingdon Youth Training Scheme, 2; and at 3.10 she visits the Alder Hey Children's

Hospital. In the Evening she attends *'Not the Last Night of the Proms'*, 1984, Royal Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, 7.25

Princess Margaret, Grand President of St John Ambulance Association and Brigade, presents the prizes in the Grand Prior's trophy competitions, Fairfield Halls, Croydon, 2.50

The Duke of Gloucester visits Civic Offices, London Rd, Basingstoke, 10.30

The Duke of Kent visits firms in York; arrives Elco Power Plant, 10.40; Portacabins, 11.45 and Vickers Instruments, 2.30

New books - paperback

The Library Editor's selection of interesting books published this week

Fiction

Young Potters; Festival Gallery, Pierpoint Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5 (ends Dec 22).

Ceramics by Anna Vallada and Robin Wade; (ends Dec 20); and *China Collec* recent works on paper by George Donald; (ends Dec 21); *McLurkin Art Gallery*, Rozelle Park; Mon to Sat 11 to 5.

Exhibitions in progress

Work by Catherine Hobbs, David Lloyd Jones, Steve Bell, Cullen Kastner, House Gallery, The Parade, Moseley, Walsall, 10.30-12.30 and 1.30-5; (ends Dec 21).

Remaining Beatles to get them to Liverpool to receive their awards.

McCartney, after receiving the gilt-edged award, confessed that he was feeling nervous and "rubber-legged". The last time he had been in the library, he recalled, was in 1953 when at the age of 11 he had been called on to receive a prize for a school essay. He felt just as nervous then, he said.

"I did feel very nervous. But it is a great honour. I would like to think it's the people of Liverpool giving it to me. If that's true, then it's the greatest honour."

Sipping tea, he was asked how long he intended to go on writing music. "Until I drop", he replied.

Without the plan the agency foresees a progressive loss of business to "more competitive training providers". The losses would rise from £12m in 1985-86 to £27m in 1986-87 and £57m in 1987-88. "To avoid this the agency would have to close, at an estimated cost of £50m over three years."

Spurred on and encouraged by customers from Scotland, English, American, Canadian and Australian mining companies, the agency has now signed 100 contracts.

Mr Kleinwort Benson said: "The scale of the response to the issue makes it inevitable that not every investor will get all the shares he wants.

Investors were being warned yesterday not to risk selling their shares until they had received formal notice of how many they had been allocated.

Letters of acceptance are due to be sent out on December 6, three days after dealings formally start on the stock market.

Weather forecast

A deep depression near Iceland will maintain a strong S flow over the British Isles, with a frontal system reaching W districts during the day and most other parts except the SE by evening.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Mainly dry with sunny intervals; wind S Moderate, becoming fresh max temp 12°C (54°F).

Central S, central N, NE England, E Midlands, Channel Islands, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Dundrennan, Stranraer, 5°C (41°F), North West England, North Wales, Northern Ireland, 5°C (41°F), Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyl, Orkney, Shetland, Northern Ireland: Mainly cloudy with rain spreading from the West; heavy and sometimes very heavy rain at times; SSW gales becoming gale; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Sunrise 6 am; SSW winds 20-30 mph; sea moderate decreasing very rough; SW gales; locally severe gale; showers likely moderate or good; sea very rough.

The Daily Express says: "Tomorrow, Labour leader Neil Kinnock appears at a rally with Arthur Scargill. Unless he repudiates Scargill and all its works he may be well pack up."

The Daily Mirror, commenting on the Transport and General Workers' Union's refusal to obey the law, says: "If the transport workers cannot stomach the laws then they should campaign for the return of a government which will change them."

The Sun, commenting on the opening next year of the frontier between Spain and Gibraltar, says: "British troops will be given the chance to raise Spanish hopes that one day they can rule the rock against the known wishes of more than 90% of its inhabitants."

The Star, reporting on the opening of the new bridge between Spain and Gibraltar, says: "Spain has been given a chance to prove that it can do better."

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